Operating Instructions

Radar sensor for continuous level measurement of liquids

VEGAPULS 62

Modbus and Levelmaster protocol

Standpipe version

Document ID: 41363

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Safety instructions for Ex areas

Please note the Ex-specific safety information for installation and operation in Ex areas. These safety instructions are part of the operating instructions manual and come with the Ex-approved instruments.

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1 About this document

1.1 Function

This operating instructions manual provides all the information you need for mounting, connection and setup as well as important instructions for maintenance and fault rectification. Please read this information before putting the instrument into operation and keep this manual accessible in the immediate vicinity of the device.

1.2 Target group

This operating instructions manual is directed to trained specialist personnel. The contents of this manual should be made available to these personnel and put into practice by them.

1.3 Symbolism used

Information, tip, note
This symbol indicates helpful additional information.

Caution: If this warning is ignored, faults or malfunctions can result.

Warning: If this warning is ignored, injury to persons and/or serious damage to the instrument can result.

Danger: If this warning is ignored, serious injury to persons and/or destruction of the instrument can result.

Ex applications
This symbol indicates special instructions for Ex applications.

- **List**
  The dot set in front indicates a list with no implied sequence.

→ **Action**
This arrow indicates a single action.

1 **Sequence of actions**
Numbers set in front indicate successive steps in a procedure.

Battery disposal
This symbol indicates special information about the disposal of batteries and accumulators.

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2 For your safety

2.1 Authorised personnel

All operations described in this operating instructions manual must be carried out only by trained specialist personnel authorised by the plant operator.

During work on and with the device the required personal protective equipment must always be worn.

2.2 Appropriate use

VEGAPULS 62 is a sensor for continuous level measurement.

You can find detailed information about the area of application in chapter "*Product description*".

Operational reliability is ensured only if the instrument is properly used according to the specifications in the operating instructions manual as well as possible supplementary instructions.

2.3 Warning about incorrect use

Inappropriate or incorrect use of the instrument can give rise to application-specific hazards, e.g. vessel overfill or damage to system components through incorrect mounting or adjustment.

2.4 General safety instructions

This is a state-of-the-art instrument complying with all prevailing regulations and guidelines. The instrument must only be operated in a technically flawless and reliable condition. The operator is responsible for the trouble-free operation of the instrument.

During the entire duration of use, the user is obliged to determine the compliance of the necessary occupational safety measures with the current valid rules and regulations and also take note of new regulations.

The safety instructions in this operating instructions manual, the national installation standards as well as the valid safety regulations and accident prevention rules must be observed by the user.

For safety and warranty reasons, any invasive work on the device beyond that described in the operating instructions manual may be carried out only by personnel authorised by the manufacturer. Arbitrary conversions or modifications are explicitly forbidden.

The safety approval markings and safety tips on the device must also be observed.

Depending on the instrument version, the emitting frequencies are in the C or K band range. The low emitting frequencies are far below the internationally approved limit values. When used correctly, there is no danger to health.

2.5 CE conformity

The device fulfills the legal requirements of the applicable EC guidelines. By affixing the CE marking, we confirm successful testing of the product.

You can find the CE Certificate of Conformity in the download section of our homepage.

Electromagnetic compatibility
Instruments with plastic housing are designed for use in an industrial environment. Nevertheless, electromagnetic interference from electrical conductors and radiated emissions must be taken into account, as is usual with class A instruments according to EN 61326-1. If the instrument is used in a different environment, the electromagnetic compatibility to other instruments must be ensured by suitable measures.

2.6 NAMUR recommendations

NAMUR is the automation technology user association in the process industry in Germany. The published NAMUR recommendations are accepted as the standard in field instrumentation.

The device fulfills the requirements of the following NAMUR recommendations:

- NE 21 – Electromagnetic compatibility of equipment
- NE 43 – Signal level for malfunction information from measuring transducers
- NE 53 – Compatibility of field devices and display/adjustment components
- NE 107 – Self-monitoring and diagnosis of field devices

For further information see www.namur.de.

2.7 Radio license for Europe

The instrument is approved according to EN 302372-1/2 (2006-04) for use in closed vessels.

2.8 Radio license for USA/Canada

The instrument is in conformity with part 15 of the FCC regulations. Take note of the following two regulations:

- The instrument must not cause any interfering emissions
- The device must be insensitive to interfering immissions, including those that may cause undesirable operating conditions

Modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer will lead to expiry of the operating licence according to FCC/IC.

The instrument is in conformity with RSS-210 of the IC regulations.

The instrument may only be used in closed vessels made of metal, concrete, or fibre-reinforced plastic.

2.9 Environmental instructions

Protection of the environment is one of our most important duties. That is why we have introduced an environment management system with the goal of continuously improving company environmental protection. The environment management system is certified according to DIN EN ISO 14001.

Please help us fulfill this obligation by observing the environmental instructions in this manual:

- Chapter "*Packaging, transport and storage*"
- Chapter "*Disposal*"

3 Product description

3.1 Configuration

Type label

The type label contains the most important data for identification and use of the instrument:

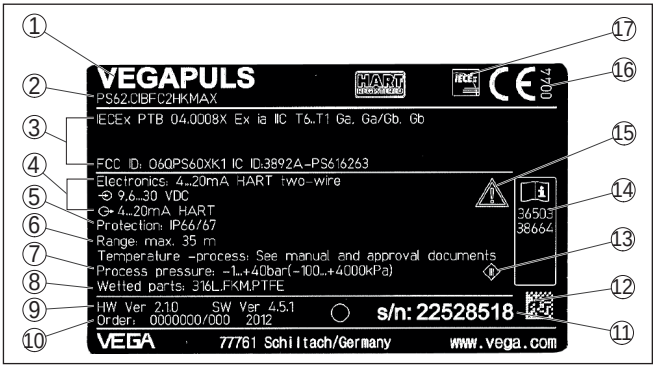

Fig. 1: Layout of the type label (example)

1 *Instrument type*
2 *Product code*
3 *Approvals*
4 *Power supply and signal output, electronics*
5 *Protection rating*
6 *Measuring range*
7 *Process and ambient temperature, process pressure*
8 *Material, wetted parts*
9 *Hardware and software version*
10 *Order number*
11 *Serial number of the instrument*
12 *Data-Matrix-Code for Smartphone-App*
13 *Symbol of the device protection class*
14 *ID numbers, instrument documentation*
15 *Reminder to observe the instrument documentation*
16 *Notified authority for CE marking*
17 *Approval directive*

Serial number - Instrument search

The type label contains the serial number of the instrument. With it you can find the following instrument data on our homepage:

- Product code (HTML)
- Delivery date (HTML)
- Order-specific instrument features (HTML)
- Operating instructions and quick setup guide at the time of shipment (PDF)
- Order-specific sensor data for an electronics exchange (XML)
- Test certificate (PDF) - optional

Go to www.vega.com, "*VEGA Tools*" and "*Instrument search*". Enter the serial number.

Alternatively, you can access the data via your smartphone:

- Download the smartphone app "*VEGA Tools*" from the "*Apple App Store*" or the "*Google Play Store*"
- Scan the Data Matrix code on the type label of the instrument or
- Enter the serial number manually in the app

Electronics design

The instrument contains two different electronics in its housing chambers:

- The Modbus electronics for power supply and communication with the Modbus-RTU
- The sensor electronics for the actual measuring tasks

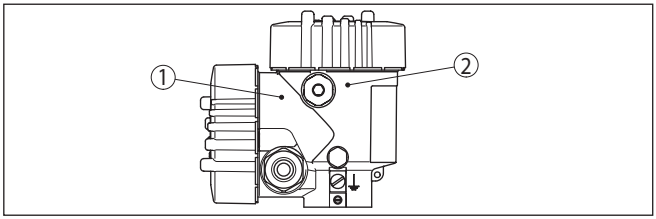

Fig. 2: Position of Modbus and sensor electronics

1 Modbus electronics
2 Sensor electronics

Scope of this operating instructions manual

This operating instructions manual applies to the following instrument versions:

- Hardware from 2.1.0
- Software from 4.5.1

Versions of the sensor electronics

The instrument is available in two different sensor electronics versions. The selection depends on the application area, see chapter "*Principle of operation*".

This version can be determined via the product code on the type label as well as on the electronics.

- Standard electronics type PS60HK.-
- Electronics with increased sensitivity type PS60HS.-

Scope of delivery

The scope of delivery encompasses:

- Radar sensor
- Documentation
  - Quick setup guide VEGAPULS 62
  - Test certificate Measurement accuracy, depending on the instrument VEGAPULS 62 (optional)
  - Operating instructions manual "*DIsplay and adjustment module PLICSCOM*" (optional)
  - Supplementary instructions manual "*Heating for display and adjustment module*" (optional)
  - Supplementary instructions manual "*Plug connector for continuously measuring sensors*" (optional)
  - Ex-specific "*Safety instructions*" (with Ex versions)
  - if necessary, further certificates

3.2 Principle of operation

Application area

The instrument is suitable for applications with liquids in storage tanks and process vessels under difficult process conditions. Application possibilities can be found in the chemical industry, in environmental and recycling technology as well as in the petrochemical industry.

The version with standpipe antenna is particularly suitable for measurement of solvents and liquid gases, for vessels with foam generation or for measurement of products with low dielectric values (DK > 1.6).

Measurement in a standpipe is not recommended for extremely adhesive products.

The standard electronics enables the use of instruments in products with an ε_r-Wert ≥1.8. The electronics version with increased sensitivity enables the use of the instrument also in applications with very poor reflective properties or products with an ε_r value ≥1.5. The values that can be actually reached depend on the measurement conditions, the antenna system or the standpipe or bypass tube.

Functional principle

The antenna of the radar sensor emits short radar pulses with a duration of approx. 1 ns. These pulses are reflected by the product and received by the antenna as echoes. The transit time of the radar pulses from emission to reception is proportional to the distance and hence to the level. The determined level is converted into an appropriate output signal and outputted as measured value.

3.3 Packaging, transport and storage

Packaging

Your instrument was protected by packaging during transport. Its capacity to handle normal loads during transport is assured by a test based on ISO 4180.

The packaging of standard instruments consists of environment-friendly, recyclable cardboard. For special versions, PE foam or PE foil is also used. Dispose of the packaging material via specialised recycling companies.

Transport

Transport must be carried out in due consideration of the notes on the transport packaging. Nonobservance of these instructions can cause damage to the device.

Transport inspection

The delivery must be checked for completeness and possible transit damage immediately at receipt. Ascertained transit damage or concealed defects must be appropriately dealt with.

Storage

Up to the time of installation, the packages must be left closed and stored according to the orientation and storage markings on the outside.

Unless otherwise indicated, the packages must be stored only under the following conditions:

- Not in the open
- Dry and dust free
- Not exposed to corrosive media

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- Protected against solar radiation
- Avoiding mechanical shock and vibration

Storage and transport temperature

- Storage and transport temperature see chapter "*Supplement - Technical data - Ambient conditions*"
- Relative humidity 20 … 85 %

3.4 Accessories and replacement parts

PLICSCOM

The display and adjustment module PLICSCOM is used for measured value indication, adjustment and diagnosis. It can be inserted into the sensor or the external display and adjustment unit and removed at any time.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Display and adjustment module PLICSCOM*" (Document-ID 27835).

VEGACONNECT

The interface adapter VEGACONNECT enables the connection of communication-capable instruments to the USB interface of a PC. For parameter adjustment of these instruments, the adjustment software PACTware with VEGA-DTM is required.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Interface adapter VEGACONNECT*" (Document-ID 32628).

VEGADIS 81

The VEGADIS 81 is an external display and adjustment unit for VEGA plics® sensors.

For sensors with double chamber housing the interface adapter "*DIS-ADAPT*" is also required for VEGADIS 81.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*VEGADIS 81*" (Document-ID 43814).

PLICSMOBILE T61

The PLICSMOBILE T61 is an external GSM/GPRS radio unit for transmission of measured values and for remote parameter adjustment of plics® sensors. The adjustment is carried out via PACTware/DTM by using the integrated USB connection.

You can find further information in the supplementary instructions "*PLICSMOBILE T61*" (Document-ID 37700).

Protective cap

The protective cover protects the sensor housing against soiling and intense heat from solar radiation.

You will find additional information in the supplementary instructions manual "*Protective cover*" (Document-ID 34296).

Flanges

Screwed flanges are available in different versions according to the following standards: DIN 2501, EN 1092-1, BS 10, ANSI B 16.5, JIS B 2210-1984, GOST 12821-80.

You can find additional information in the supplementary instructions manual "*Flanges according to DIN-EN-ASME-JIS*" (Document-ID 31088).

Electronics module

The electronics module VEGAPULS series 60 is a replacement part for radar sensors of VEGAPULS series 60. There is a different version available for each type of signal output.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Electronics module VEGAPULS series 60*" (Document-ID 36801).

Supplementary electronics Modbus

The supplementary electronics is a replacement part for sensors with signal output Modbus.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Supplementary electronics Modbus*" (Document-ID 41864).

4 Mounting

4.1 General instructions

Screwing in

On instruments with process fitting thread, the hexagon must be tightened with a suitable screwdriver. Wrench size see chapter "*Dimensions*".

Warning:
The housing must not be used to screw the instrument in! Applying tightening force can damage internal parts of the housing.

Protection against moisture

Protect your instrument against moisture penetration through the following measures:

- Use the recommended cable (see chapter "*Connecting to power supply*")
- Tighten the cable gland
- Turn the housing in such a way that the cable gland points downward
- Loop the connection cable downward in front of the cable gland

This applies particularly to:

- Outdoor mounting
- Installations in areas where high humidity is expected (e.g. through cleaning processes)
- Installations on cooled or heated vessels

Suitability for the process conditions

Make sure that all parts of the instrument exposed to the process are suitable for the existing process conditions.

These are mainly:

- Active measuring component
- Process fitting
- Process seal

Process conditions are particularly:

- Process pressure
- Process temperature
- Chemical properties of the medium
- Abrasion and mechanical influences

You can find the specifications of the process conditions in chapter "*Technical data*" as well as on the type label.

4.2 Mounting instructions

Mounting

By using the standpipe version, the influence of turbulence and vessel installations, such as e.g. heating spirals or agitators, is excluded. If turbulence or vigorous product movement occurs in the vessel, long standpipe antennas should be fastened to the vessel wall.

The standpipe antenna must extend all the way down to the requested min. level, as measurement is only possible within the tube. If a good mixing of the product is important, you should use a version with perforated surge pipe.

Warning:
Remember that with the version with ¾" thread, a max. torque of 80 Nm (59 lbf ft) must not be exceeded.

5 Connecting to power supply and bus system

5.1 Preparing the connection

Safety instructions

Always keep in mind the following safety instructions:

- Connect only in the complete absence of line voltage
- If overvoltage surges are expected, overvoltage arresters should be installed

Voltage supply

The instrument requires an operating voltage of 8 … 30 V DC. Operating voltage and digital bus signal are carried on separate two-wire connection cables.

Connection cable

The instrument is connected with standard two-wire, twisted cable suitable for RS 485. If electromagnetic interference is expected which is above the test values of EN 61326 for industrial areas, screened cable should be used.

Use cable with round cross-section. A cable outer diameter of 5 … 9 mm (0.2 … 0.35 in) ensures the seal effect of the cable gland. If you are using cable with a different diameter or cross-section, exchange the seal or use a suitable cable gland.

Make sure that the entire installation is carried out according to the Fieldbus specification. In particular, make sure that the bus is terminated with suitable terminating resistors.

Cable gland ½ NPT

With plastic housing, the NPT cable gland or the Conduit steel tube must be screwed without grease into the threaded insert.

Max. torque for all housings see chapter "*Technical data*".

Cable screening and grounding

In systems with potential equalisation, connect the cable screen directly to ground potential at the power supply unit, in the connection box and at the sensor. The screen in the sensor must be connected directly to the internal ground terminal. The ground terminal outside on the housing must be connected to the potential equalisation (low impedance).

In systems without potential equalisation, connect the cable screen directly to ground potential at the power supply unit and at the sensor. In the connection box or T-distributor, the screen of the short stub to the sensor must not be connected to ground potential or to another cable screen. The cable screens to the power supply unit and to the next distributor must be connected to each other and also connected to ground potential via a ceramic capacitor (e.g. 1 nF, 1500 V). The low frequency potential equalisation currents are thus suppressed, but the protective effect against high frequency interference signals remains.

5.2 Connecting

Connection technology

The voltage supply and signal output are connected via the spring-loaded terminals in the housing.

Connection to the display and adjustment module or to the interface adapter is carried out via contact pins in the housing.

Information:
The terminal block is pluggable and can be removed from the electronics. To do this, lift the terminal block with a small screwdriver and pull it out. When reinserting the terminal block, you should hear it snap in.

Connection procedure

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing cover
2. If a display and adjustment module is installed, remove it by turning it slightly to the left.
3. Loosen compression nut of the cable entry gland
4. Remove approx. 10 cm (4 in) of the cable mantle, strip approx. 1 cm (0.4 in) of insulation from the ends of the individual wires
5. Insert the cable into the sensor through the cable entry

Fig. 3: Connection steps 5 and 6 - Single chamber housing

Fig. 4: Connection steps 5 and 6 - Double chamber housing

6. Insert the wire ends into the terminals according to the wiring plan

Information:
Solid cores as well as flexible cores with wire end sleeves are inserted directly into the terminal openings. In case of flexible cores without end sleeves, press the terminal from above with a small screwdriver, the terminal opening is then free. When the screwdriver is released, the terminal closes again.

You can find further information on the max. wire cross-section under "*Technical data/Electromechanical data*"

7. Check the hold of the wires in the terminals by lightly pulling on them
8. Connect the screen to the internal ground terminal, connect the outer ground terminal to potential equalisation
9. Tighten the compression nut of the cable entry gland. The seal ring must completely encircle the cable
10. Reinsert the display and adjustment module, if one was installed
11. Screw the housing cover back on

The electrical connection is finished.

5.3 Wiring plan, double chamber housing

Overview

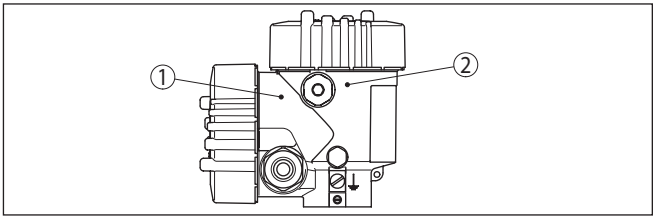

Fig. 5: Position of connection compartment (Modbus electronics) and electronics compartment (sensor electronics)

1 Terminal compartment
2 Electronics compartment

Electronics compartment

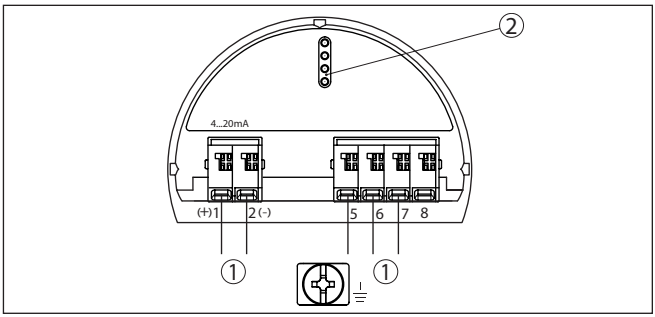

Fig. 6: Electronics compartment, double chamber housing

1 Internal connection to the connection compartment
2 For display and adjustment module or interface adapter

Information:
The connection of an external display and adjustment unit is not possible with this double chamber housing.

Terminal compartment

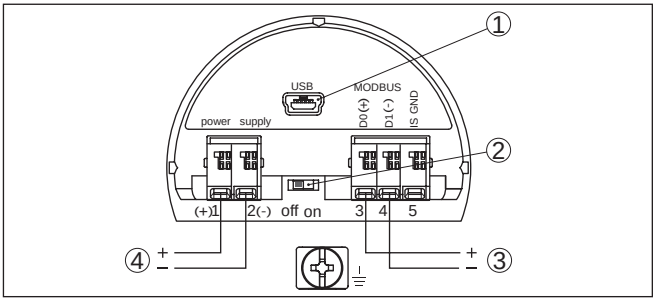

Fig. 7: Terminal compartment

1 USB interface
2 Slide switch for integrated termination resistor (120 Ω)
3 Voltage supply
4 Modbus signal

Terminal	Function	Polarity
1	Voltage supply	+
2	Voltage supply	-
3	Modbus-Signal D0	+
4	Modbus-Signal D1	-
5	Function ground with installation according to CSA	

5.4 Double chamber housing with DIS-ADAPT

Electronics compartment

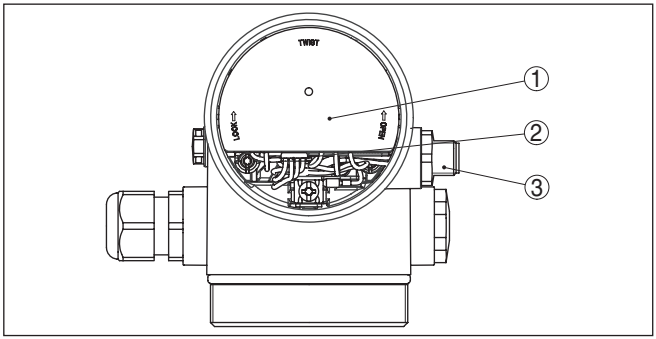

Fig. 8: View to the electronics compartment with DISADAPT for connection of the external display and adjustment unit

1 DIS-ADAPT
2 Internal plug connection
3 Plug connector M12 x 1

Assignment of the plug connector

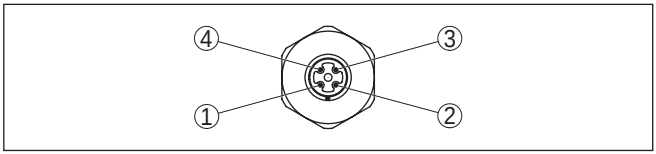

Fig. 9: View to the plug connector M12 x 1

1 Pin 1
2 Pin 2
3 Pin 3
4 Pin 4

Contact pin	Colour connection cable in the sensor	Terminal, electronics module
Pin 1	Brown	5
Pin 2	White	6
Pin 3	Blue	7
Pin 4	Black	8

5.5 Switch-on phase

After VEGAPULS 62 is connected to the bus system, the instrument carries out a self-test for approx. 30 seconds. The following steps are carried out:

- Internal check of the electronics
- Indication of the instrument type, hardware and software version, measurement loop name on the display or PC
- Indication of the status message "*F 105 Determine measured value*" on the display or PC
- Status byte goes briefly to fault value

As soon as a plausible measured value is found, it is outputted to the signal cable. The value corresponds to the actual level as well as the settings already carried out, e.g. factory settings.

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6 Set up the sensor with the display and adjustment module

6.1 Adjustment volume

The display and adjustment module is only used for parameter adjustment of the sensor, i.e. for adaptation to the measurement task.

The parameter adjustment of the Modbus interface is carried out via a PC with PACTware. You can find the procedure in chapter "*Set up sensor and Modbus interface with PACTware*".

6.2 Insert display and adjustment module

The display and adjustment module can be inserted into the sensor and removed again at any time. You can choose any one of four different positions - each displaced by 90°. It is not necessary to interrupt the power supply.

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing cover
2. Place the display and adjustment module in the requested position onto the electronics and turn to the right until it snaps in
3. Screw housing cover with inspection window tightly back on

Removal is carried out in reverse order.

The display and adjustment module is powered by the sensor, an additional connection is not necessary.

Fig. 10: Insertion of the display and adjustment module

Note:
If you intend to retrofit the instrument with a display and adjustment module for continuous measured value indication, a higher cover with an inspection glass is required.

6.3 Adjustment system

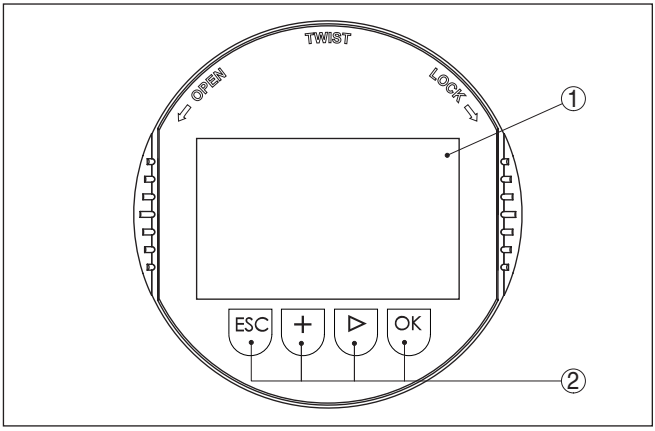


Fig. 11: Display and adjustment elements

1 LC display
2 Adjustment keys

Key functions

- ***[OK]*** key:
  - Move to the menu overview
  - Confirm selected menu
  - Edit parameter
  - Save value
- ***[-]*** key:
  - Presentation, change measured value
  - Select list entry
  - Select editing position
- ***[+]*** key:
  - Change value of the parameter
- ***[ESC]*** key:
  - Interrupt input
  - Jump to next higher menu

Adjustment system

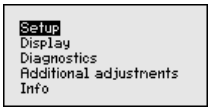
The device is adjusted via the four keys of the display and adjustment module. The LC display indicates the individual menu items. The functions of the individual keys are shown in the above illustration. Approx. 60 minutes after the last pressing of a key, an automatic reset to measured value indication is triggered. Any values not confirmed with ***[OK]*** will not be saved.

6.4 Parameter adjustment

The instrument is adapted to the application conditions via the parameter adjustment. The parameter adjustment is carried out with an adjustment menu.

Main menu

The main menu is divided into five sections with the following functions:



Setup: Settings, e.g., for measurement loop name, medium, application, vessel, adjustment, signal output

Display: Settings, e.g., for language, measured value display, lighting

Diagnosis: Information, e.g. on instrument status, pointer, measurement reliability, simulation, echo curve

Further settings: Instrument unit, false signal suppression, linearisation curve, reset, date/time, reset, copy function

Info: Instrument name, hardware and software version, date of manufacture, instrument features

Information:
In this operating instructions manual, the instrument-specific parameters in the menu sections "*Setup*", "*Diagnosis*" and "*Additional settings*" are described. The general parameters in these menu section are described in the operating instructions manual "*Indicating and adjustment module*".

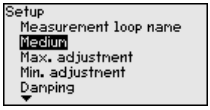
You can find in the operating instructions manual "*Display and adjustment module*" also the description of the menu sections "*Display*" and "*Info*".

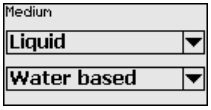
In the main menu point "*Setup*", the individual submenu points should be selected one after the other and provided with the correct parameters to ensure optimum adjustment of the measurement. The procedure is described in the following.

Setup - Medium

Each medium has different reflection properties. With liquids, further interfering factors are fluctuation product surface and foam generation. With bulk solids, these are dust generation, material cone and additional echoes from the vessel wall.

To adapt the sensor to these different measuring conditions, the selection "*Liquid*" or "*Bulk solid*" should be made in this menu item.





Through this selection, the sensor is adapted perfectly to the product and measurement reliability, particularly in products with poor reflective properties, is considerably increased.

Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with ***[OK]*** and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and the ***[->]*** key.

Setup - Adjustment

Since the radar sensor is a distance measuring instrument, the distance from the sensor to the product surface is measured. For

indication of the real level, an allocation of the measured distance to the percentage height must be carried out.

To perform the adjustment, enter the distance with full and empty vessel. For instruments with standpipe antenna, these values are already preset by default, see the following example:

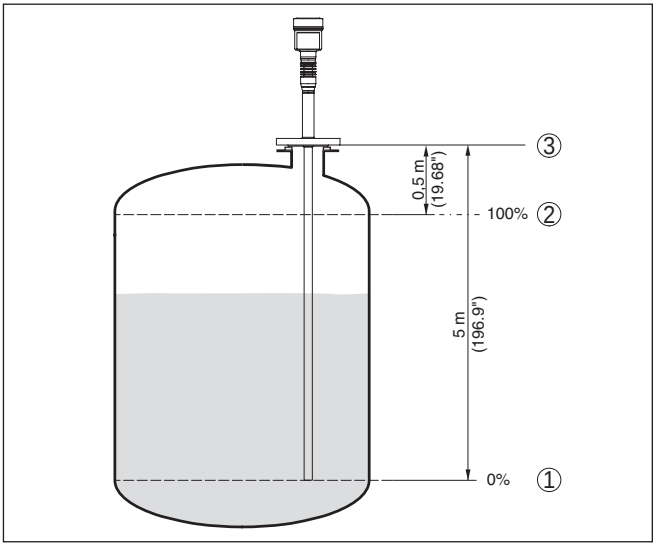


Fig. 12: Parameter adjustment example min./max. adjustment

1 Min. level = max. meas. distance
2 Max. level = min. meas. distance
3 Reference plane

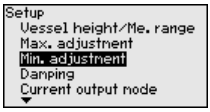
If these values are not known, an adjustment with the distances of for example 10 % and 90 % is possible. Starting point for these distance specifications is always the seal surface of the thread or flange. You can find specifications of the reference plane in chapter "*Technical data*". By means of these settings, the real level will be calculated.

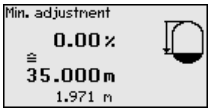
The real product level during this adjustment is not important, because the min./max. adjustment is always carried out without changing the product level. These settings can be made ahead of time without the instrument having to be installed.

Setup - Min. adjustment

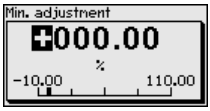
Proceed as follows:

1. Select the menu item "*Setup*" with ***[->]*** and confirm with ***[OK]***. Now select with ***[->]*** the menu item "*Min. adjustment*" and confirm with ***[OK]***.

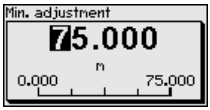




2. Edit the percentage value with ***[OK]*** and set the cursor to the requested position with ***[->]***.



3. Set the requested percentage value with ***[+]*** and save with ***[OK]***. The cursor jumps now to the distance value.

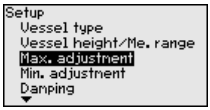


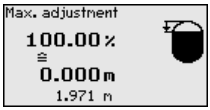
4. Enter the suitable distance value in m for the empty vessel (e.g. distance from the sensor to the vessel bottom) corresponding to the percentage value.
5. Save settings with ***[OK]*** and move with ***[ESC]*** and ***[->]*** to the max. adjustment.

Setup - Max. adjustment

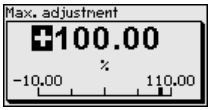
Proceed as follows:

1. Select with ***[->]*** the menu item "Max. adjustment" and confirm with ***[OK]***.

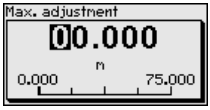




2. Prepare the percentage value for editing with ***[OK]*** and set the cursor to the requested position with ***[->]***.



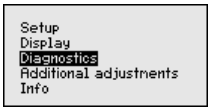
3. Set the requested percentage value with ***[+]*** and save with ***[OK]***. The cursor jumps now to the distance value.

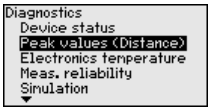


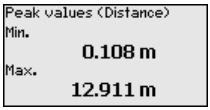
4. Enter the appropriate distance value in m (corresponding to the percentage value) for the full vessel. Keep in mind that the max. level must lie below the min. distance to the antenna edge.
5. Save settings with ***[OK]***

Diagnosis - Peak value

The respective min. and max. measured value is saved in the sensor. The values are displayed in the menu item "*Peak values*".

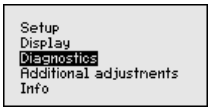


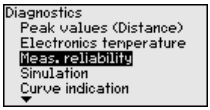


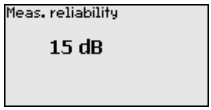


Diagnosis - Measurement reliability

When non-contact level sensors are used, the measurement can be influenced by the respective process conditions. In this menu item, the measurement reliability of the level echo is displayed as dB value. The measurement reliability equals signal strength minus noise. The higher the value, the more reliable the measurement. With a functioning measurement, the values are > 10 dB.

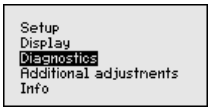


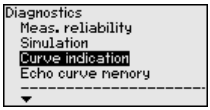


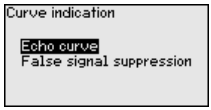


Diagnoses - Curve indication

The "*Echo curve*" shows the signal strength of the echoes over the measuring range in dB. The signal strength enables an evaluation of the quality of the measurement.

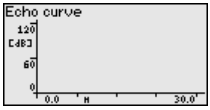


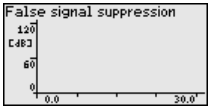




The "*False signal suppression*" displays the saved false echoes (see menu "*Additional settings*") of the empty vessel with signal strength in "dB" over the measuring range.

A comparison of echo curve and false signal suppression allows a more detailed statement of the reliability.





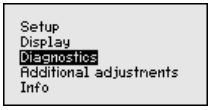
The selected curve is permanently updated. A submenu with zoom functions is opened with the ***[OK]*** key:

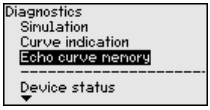
- "X-Zoom": Zoom function for the meas. distance
- "Y-Zoom": 1, 2, 5 and 10x signal magnification in "*dB*"
- "Unzoom": Reset the presentation to the nominal measuring range with single magnification

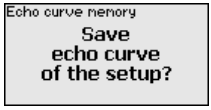
Diagnostics - Echo curve memory

With the function "*Echo curve memory*" the echo curve can be saved at the time of setup. This is generally recommended; for using the Asset Management functions it is absolutely necessary. If possible, the curve should be saved with a low level in the vessel.

With the adjustment software PACTware and the PC, the high resolution echo curve can be displayed and used to recognize signal changes over the operating time. In addition, the echo curve of the setup can be also displayed in the echo curve window and compared with the actual echo curve.







Additional adjustments - False signal suppression

The following circumstances cause interfering reflections and can influence the measurement:

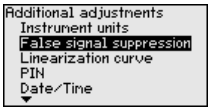
- High sockets
- Vessel installations such as struts
- Agitators
- Buildup or welded joints on vessel walls

Note:
A false signal suppression detects, marks and saves these false signals so that they are no longer taken into account for level measurement.

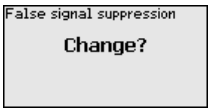
This should be done with the low level so that all potential interfering reflections can be detected.

Proceed as follows:

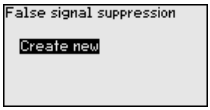
1. Select the menu item "*Additional settins*" with ***[->]*** and confirm with ***[OK]***. With ***[->]*** you have to select the menu item "*False signal suppression*" and confirm with ***[OK]***.



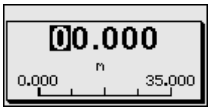
2. Confirm again with ***[OK]***.



3. Confirm again with ***[OK]***.



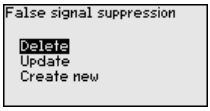
4. Confirm again with ***[OK]*** and enter the actual distance from the sensor to the product surface.



5. All interfering signals in this section are detected by the sensor and stored after confirming with ***[OK]***.

Note:
Check the distance to the product surface, because if an incorrect (too large) value is entered, the existing level will be saved as a false echo. The filling level would then no longer be detectable in this area.

If a false signal suppression has already been created in the sensor, the following menu window appears when selecting "*False signal suppression*":



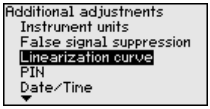
The menu item "*Delete*" is used to completely delete an already created false signal suppression. This is useful if the saved false signal suppression no longer matches the metrological conditions in the vessel.

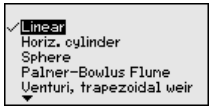
The menu item "*Extend*" is used to extend an already created false signal suppression. This is useful if a false signal suppression was carried out with a too high level and not all false signals could be detected. When selecting "*Extend*", the distance to the product surface of the created false signal suppression is displayed. This value can now be changed and the false signal suppression can be extended to this range.

Additional adjustments - Linearization curve

A linearization is necessary for all vessels in which the vessel volume does not increase linearly with the level - e.g. a horizontal cylindrical or spherical tank - and the indication or output of the volume is required. Corresponding linearization curves are preprogrammed for these vessels. They represent the correlation between the level percentage and vessel volume.

By activating the appropriate curve, the volume percentage of the vessel is displayed correctly. If the volume should not be displayed in percent but e.g. in l or kg, a scaling can be also set in the menu item "*Display*".





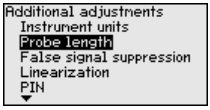
Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and ***[->]*** key.

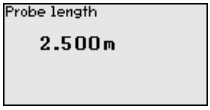
Caution:
Note the following if the instrument with corresponding approval is used as part of an overfill protection system according to WHG:

If a linearization curve is selected, the measuring signal is no longer necessarily linear to the filling height. This must be considered by the user especially when adjusting the switching point on the limit signal transmitter.

Additional adjustments - Probe length

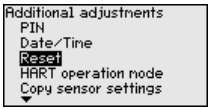
With radar sensors with standpipe antenna, the sensor length is already preset in this menu item. When shortening the standpipe antenna afterwards, this value must be appropriately corrected.

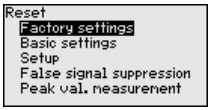




Additional adjustments - Reset

With a reset, certain parameter adjustments carried out by the user are reset.





The following reset functions are available:

Delivery status: Restoring the parameter settings at the time of shipment from the factory incl. the order-specific settings. A created false signal suppression, user-programmable linearization curve as well as the measured value memory will be deleted.

Basic settings: Resetting the parameter settings incl. special parameters to the default values of the respective instrument. Any stored false signal suppression, user programmable linearization curve as well as the measured value memory is deleted.

Setup: Resetting of the parameter settings to the default values of the respective instrument in the menu item Setup. User-generated false signal suppression, user-programmed linearization curve, measured value memory as well as event memory remain untouched. The linearization is set to linear.

False signal suppression: Deleting a previously created false signal suppression. The false signal suppression created in the factory remains active.

Peak values measured value: Resetting of the measured min. and max. distances to the actual measured value.

The following table shows the default values of the instrument. Depending on the instrument version, not all menu items are available or differently assigned:

Menu	Menu item	Default value
Setup	Measurement loop name	Sensor
	Medium	Liquid/Water Bulk solids/Crushed stones, gravel
	Application	Storage tank Silo
	Vessel form	Vessel bottom, dished boiler end Vessel top, dished boiler end
	Vesell height/ Measuring range	Recommended measuring range, see "*Technical data*" in the supplement
	Min. adjustment	Recommended measuring range, see "*Technical data*" in the supplement
	Max. adjustment	0,000 m(d)
	Damping	0.0 s
	Current output mode	4 … 20 mA, < 3.6 mA
	Current output Min./Max.	Min. current 3.8 mA, max. current 20.5 mA
	Block adjustment	Released
Display	Language	Like order
	Displayed value	Distance
	Display unit	m
	Scaling size	Volume l
	Scaling	0.00 lin %, 0 l 100.00 lin %, 100 l
	Backlight	Switched off
Additional adjustments	Distance unit	m
	Temperature unit	°C
	Probe length	Length of the standpipe Ex factory
	Linearisation curve	Linear
	HART mode	Standard Address 0

6.5 Saving the parameter adjustment data

We recommended noting the adjusted data, e.g. in this operating instructions manual, and archiving them afterwards. They are thus available for multiple use or service purposes.

If the instrument is equipped with a display and adjustment module, the data in the sensor can be saved in the display and adjustment module. The procedure is described in the operating instructions

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manual "*Display and adjustment module*" in the menu item "*Copy sensor data*". The data remain there permanently even if the sensor power supply fails.

The following data or settings for adjustment of the display and adjustment module are saved:

- All data of the menu "*Setup*" and "*Display*"
- In the menu "*Additional adjustments*" the items "*Sensor-specific units, temperature unit and linearization*"
- The values of the user programmable linearization curve

The function can also be used to transfer settings from one instrument to another instrument of the same type. If it is necessary to exchange a sensor, the display and adjustment module is inserted into the replacement instrument and the data are likewise written into the sensor via the menu item "*Copy sensor data*".

7 Setting up sensor and Modbus interface with PACTware

7.1 Connect the PC

To the sensor electronics

The connection of the PC to the sensor electronics is carried out via the interface adapter VEGACONNECT.

Scope of the parameter adjustment:

- Sensor electronics

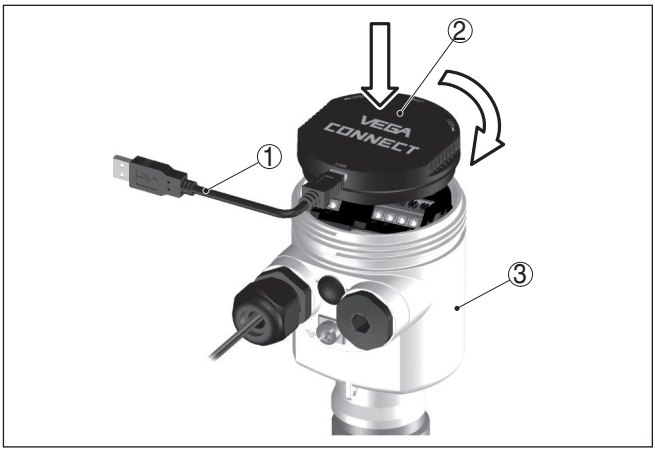

Fig. 13: Connection of the PC directly to the sensor via the interface adapter

1 USB cable to the PC
2 Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
3 Sensor

To the Modbus electronics

The connection of the PC to the Modbus electronics is carried out via a USB cable.

Scope of the parameter adjustment:

- Sensor electronics
- Modbus electronics

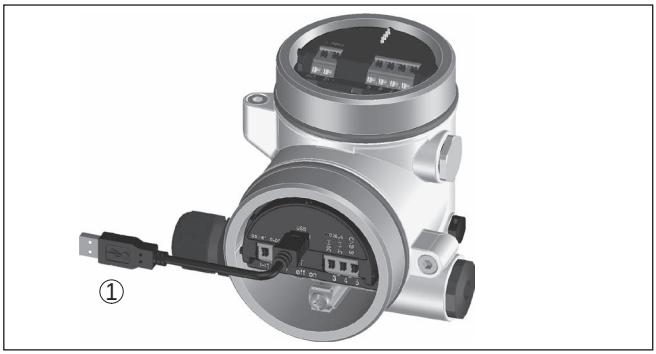

Fig. 14: Connecting the PC via USB to the Modbus electronics

1 USB cable to the PC

To the RS 485 cable

The connection of the PC to the RS 485 cable is carried out via a standard interface adapter RS 485/USB.

Scope of the parameter adjustment:

- Sensor electronics
- Modbus electronics

Information:
For the parameter adjustment it is absolutely necessary to separate the connection to the RTU.

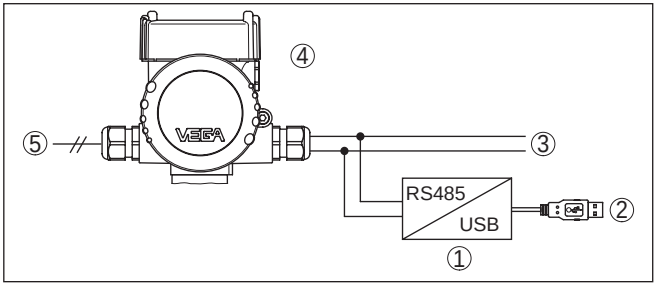

Fig. 15: Connection of the PC via the interface adapter to the RS 485 cable

1 Interface adapter RS 485/USB
2 USB cable to the PC
3 RS 485 cable
4 Sensor
5 Voltage supply

7.2 Parameter adjustment

Prerequisites

For parameter adjustment of the instrument via a Windows PC, the configuration software PACTware and a suitable instrument driver (DTM) according to FDT standard are required. The up-to-date PACTware version as well as all available DTMs are compiled in a DTM Collection. The DTMs can also be integrated into other frame applications according to FDT standard.

Note:
To ensure that all instrument functions are supported, you should always use the latest DTM Collection. Furthermore, not all described functions are included in older firmware versions. You can download the latest instrument software from our homepage. A description of the update procedure is also available in the Internet.

Further setup steps are described in the operating instructions manual "*DTM Collection/PACTware*" attached to each DTM Collection and which can also be downloaded from the Internet. Detailed descriptions are available in the online help of PACTware and the DTMs.

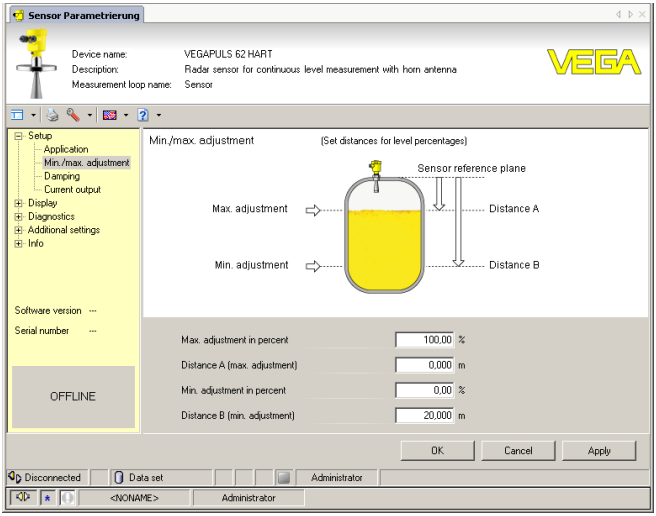

Fig. 16: Example of a DTM view

Standard/Full version

All device DTMs are available as a free-of-charge standard version and as a full version that must be purchased. In the standard version, all functions for complete setup are already included. An assistant for simple project configuration simplifies the adjustment considerably. Saving/printing the project as well as import/export functions are also part of the standard version.

In the full version there is also an extended print function for complete project documentation as well as a save function for measured value and echo curves. In addition, there is a tank calculation program as well as a multiviewer for display and analysis of the saved measured value and echo curves.

The standard version is available as a download under www.vega.com/downloads and "*Software*". The full version is available on CD from the agency serving you.

7.3 Saving the parameter adjustment data

We recommend documenting or saving the parameter adjustment data via PACTware. That way the data are available for multiple use or service purposes.

8 Diagnosis, asset management and service

8.1 Maintenance

If the device is used correctly, no maintenance is required in normal operation.

8.2 Measured value and event memory

The instrument has several memories which are available for diagnosis purposes. The data remain even with voltage interruption.

Measured value memory

Up to 60,000 measured values can be stored in the sensor in a ring memory. Each entry contains date/time as well as the respective measured value. Storable values are for example:

- Distance
- Filling height
- Percentage value
- Lin. percent
- Scaled
- Current value
- Meas. reliability
- Electronics temperature

When the instrument is shipped, the measured value memory is active and stores distance, measurement certainty and electronics temperature every 3 minutes.

The requested values and recording conditions are set via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD. Data are thus read out and also reset.

Event memory

Up to 500 events are automatically stored with a time stamp in the sensor (non-deletable). Each entry contains date/time, event type, event description and value. Event types are for example:

- Modification of a parameter
- Switch-on and switch-off times
- Status messages (according to NE 107)
- Error messages (according to NE 107)

The data are read out via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD.

Echo curve memory

The echo curves are stored with date and time and the corresponding echo data. The memory is divided into two sections:

Echo curve of the setup: This is used as reference echo curve for the measurement conditions during setup. Changes in the measurement conditions during operation or buildup on the sensor can thus be recognized. The echo curve of the setup is stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD
- Display and adjustment module

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Further echo curves: Up to 10 echo curves can be stored in a ring buffer in this memory section. Further echo curves are stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD

8.3 Asset Management function

The instrument features self-monitoring and diagnostics according to NE 107 and VDI/VDE 2650. In addition to the status messages in the following tables there are more detailed error messages available under the menu item "*Diagnostics*" via the display and adjustment module, PACTware/DTM and EDD.

Status messages

The status messages are divided into the following categories:

- Failure
- Function check
- Out of specification
- Maintenance requirement

and explained by pictographs:

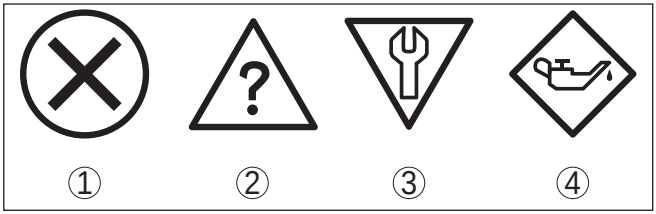


Fig. 17: Pictographs of the status messages

1 Failure - red
2 Out of specification - yellow
3 Function check - orange
4 Maintenance - blue

Failure: Due to a malfunction in the instrument, a failure message is outputted.

This status message is always active. It cannot be deactivated by the user.

Function check: The instrument is in operation, the measured value is temporarily invalid (for example during simulation).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Out of specification: The measured value is unstable because the instrument specification is exceeded (e.g. electronics temperature).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Maintenance: Due to external influences, the instrument function is limited. The measurement is affected, but the measured value is still valid. Plan in maintenance for the instrument because a failure is expected in the near future (e.g. due to buildup).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Failure (failure)

The following table shows the codes and text messages of the status message "*Failure*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification	PA DevSpec Diagnosis
F013 no measured value available	– Sensor does not detect an echo during operation – Antenna system contaminated or defective	– Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment – Clean or exchange process component or antenna	Bit 0
F017 Adjustment span too small	– Adjustment not within specification	– Change adjustment according to the limit values (difference between min. and max. ≥ 10 mm)	Bit 1
F025 Error in the linearization table	– Index markers are not continuously rising, for example illogical value pairs	– Check linearization table – Delete table/Create new	Bit 2
F036 No operable software	– Failed or interrupted software update	– Repeat software update – Check electronics version – Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 3
F040 Error in the electronics	– Hardware defect	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 4
F080	– General software error	– Disconnect operating voltage briefly	Bit 5
F105 Determine measured value	– The instrument is still in the start phase, the measured value could not yet be determined	– Wait for the end of the switch-on phase – Duration depending on the version and parameter adjustment up to approximately 3 min.	Bit 6
F113 Communication error	– Error in the internal instrument communication	– Disconnect operating voltage briefly – Send instrument for repair	Bit 7

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification	PA DevSpec Diagnosis
F125 Impermissible electronics temperature	– Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified section	– Check ambient temperature – Isolate electronics – Use instrument with higher temperature range	Bit 8
F260 Error in the calibration	– Error in the calibration carried out in the factory – Error in the EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 9
F261 Error in the configuration	– Error during setup – False signal suppression faulty – Error when carrying out a reset	– Repeat setup – Repeat reset	Bit 10
F264 Installation/Setup error	– Adjustment not within the vessel height/measuring range – Max. measuring range of the instrument not sufficient	– Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment – Use an instrument with bigger measuring range	Bit 11
F265 Measurement function disturbed	– Sensor no longer carries out a measurement – Operating voltage too low	– Check operating voltage – Carry out a reset – Disconnect operating voltage briefly	Bit 12

Function check

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Function check*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
C700 Simulation active	– A simulation is active	– Finish simulation – Wait for the automatic end after 60 mins.

Out of specification

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Out of specification*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
S600 Impermissible electronics temperature	– Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified section	– Check ambient temperature – Isolate electronics – Use instrument with higher temperature range
S601 Overfilling	– Danger of vessel overfilling	– Make sure that there is no further filling – Check level in the vessel
S603 Impermissible operating voltage	– Operating voltage below specified range	– Check electrical connection – if necessary, increase operating voltage

Maintenance

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Maintenance*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
M500 Error with the reset delivery status	– With the reset to delivery status, the data could not be restored	– Repeat reset – Load XML file with sensor data into the sensor
M501 Error in the non-active linearization table	– Hardware error EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
M502 Error in the diagnosis memory	– Hardware error EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
M503 Reliability too low	– The echot/noise ratio is the small for a reliable measurement	– Check installation and process conditions – Clean the antenna – Change polarisation direction – Use instrument with higher sensitivity
M504 Error on an device interface	– Hardware defect	– Check connections – Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
M505 No echo available	– Level echo can no longer be detected	– Clean the antenna – Use a more suitable antenna/sensor – Remove possible false echoes – Optimize sensor position and orientation

8.4 Rectify faults

Reaction when malfunctions occur

The operator of the system is responsible for taking suitable measures to rectify faults.

Procedure for fault rectification

The first measures are:

- Evaluation of fault messages, for example via the display and adjustment module
- Checking the output signal
- Treatment of measurement errors

Further comprehensive diagnostics options are available with a PC with PACTware and the suitable DTM. In many cases, the reasons can be determined in this way and faults rectified.

Treatment of measurement errors with standpipe versions

The below tables show typical examples of application-relevant measurement errors with standpipe versions. The measurement errors are differentiated according to:

- Constant level
- Filling
- Emptying

The images in column "*Error pattern*" show the real level with a broken line and the level displayed by the sensor as a continuous line.

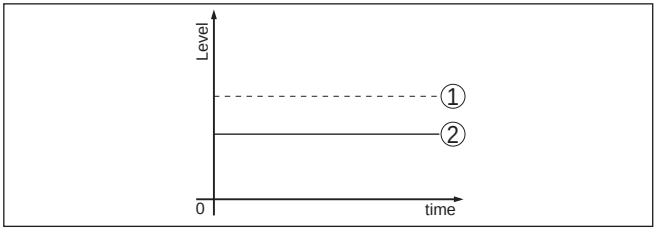
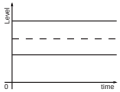
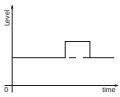


Fig. 18: The broken line 1 shows the real level, the continuous line 2 shows the level displayed by the sensor

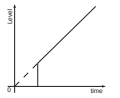
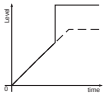
Notes:

- Wherever the sensor displays a constant value, the reason could also be the fault setting of the current output to "Hold value"
- In case of a too low level indication, the reason could be a line resistance that is too high

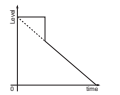
Measurement error with constant level

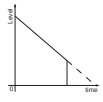
Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
1. Measured value shows a too low or too high level		– Min./max. adjustment not correct	– Adapt min./max. adjustment
		– Wrong linearization curve	– Adapt linearization curve
		– Installation in a bypass tube or standpipe, hence running time error (small measurement error close to 100 %/large error close to 0 %)	– Check parameter "Application" with respect to vessel form, adapt if necessary (bypass, standpipe, diameter)
2. Measured value jumps towards 100 %		– Due to the process, the amplitude of the level echo sinks – A false signal suppression was not carried out	– Carry out a false signal suppression
		– Amplitude or position of a false echo has changed (e.g. condensation, buildup); false signal suppression no longer matches	– Determine the reason for the changed false echoes, carry out false signal suppression, e.g. with condensation

Measurement error during filling

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
3. Measured value remains in the area of the bottom during filling		– Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with ε_r < 2.5 oil-based, solvents	– Check parameters Medium, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary
4. Measured value jumps to ≥ 100 % or 0 m distance		– Level echo is no longer detected in the close range due to foam generation or false echoes in the close range. The sensor goes into overfill protection mode. The max. level (0 m distance) as well as the status message "Overfill protection" are outputted.	– Check measuring site: Antenna must protrude out of the socket – Remove contamination on the antenna – Use a sensor with a more suitable antenna

Measurement error during emptying

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
5. Measured value remains unchanged in the close range during emptying		– False echo larger than the level echo – Level echo too small	– Remove false echoes in the close range. Check: Antenna must protrude out of the socket – Remove contamination on the antenna – In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction – After removing the false echoes, the false signal suppression must be deleted. Carry out a new false signal suppression

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
6. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during emptying		– Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with ε_r < 2.5 oil-based, solvents	– Check parameters Type of medium, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary

Reaction after fault rectification

Depending on the reason for the fault and the measures taken, the steps described in chapter "*Setup*" must be carried out again or must be checked for plausibility and completeness.

24 hour service hotline

Should these measures not be successful, please call in urgent cases the VEGA service hotline under the phone no. **+49 1805 858550**.

The hotline is also available outside normal working hours, seven days a week around the clock.

Since we offer this service worldwide, the support is provided in English. The service itself is free of charge, the only costs involved are the normal call charges.

8.5 Exchanging the electronics module

If the electronics module is defective, it can be replaced by the user.

In Ex applications, only instruments and electronics modules with appropriate Ex approval may be used.

If there is no electronics module available on site, the electronics module can be ordered through the agency serving you. The electronics modules are adapted to the respective sensor and differ in signal output or voltage supply.

The new electronics module must be loaded with the default settings of the sensor. These are the options:

- In the factory
- Or on site by the user

In both cases, the serial number of the sensor is needed. The serial numbers are stated on the type label of the instrument, on the inside of the housing as well as on the delivery note.

When loading on site, first of all the order data must be downloaded from the Internet (see operating instructions manual "*Electronics module*").

8.6 Software update

The following components are required to update the instrument software:

- Instrument
- Voltage supply
- Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
- PC with PACTware
- Current instrument software as file

You can find the actual instrument software as well as detailed information of the procedure under "www.vega.com/downloads" and "*Software*".

Caution:
Instruments with approvals can be bound to certain software versions. Therefore make sure that the approval remains effective with a software update.

You can find detailed information on www.vega.com/downloads and "*Approvals*".

8.7 How to proceed if a repair is needed

You can find a repair form as well as detailed information on how to proceed under www.vega.com/downloads and "*Forms and certificates*".

By doing this you help us carry out the repair quickly and without having to call back for needed information.

If a repair is necessary, please proceed as follows:

- Print and fill out one form per instrument
- Clean the instrument and pack it damage-proof
- Attach the completed form and, if need be, also a safety data sheet outside on the packaging
- Please contact the agency serving you to get the address for the return shipment. You can find the agency on our home page www.vega.com.

9 Dismounting

9.1 Dismounting steps

Warning:
Before dismounting, be aware of dangerous process conditions such as e.g. pressure in the vessel or pipeline, high temperatures, corrosive or toxic products etc.

Take note of chapters "*Mounting*" and "*Connecting to power supply*" and carry out the listed steps in reverse order.

9.2 Disposal

The instrument consists of materials which can be recycled by specialised recycling companies. We use recyclable materials and have designed the parts to be easily separable.

Correct disposal avoids negative effects on humans and the environment and ensures recycling of useful raw materials.

Materials: see chapter "*Technical data*"

If you have no way to dispose of the old instrument properly, please contact us concerning return and disposal.

WEEE directive 2002/96/EG
This instrument is not subject to the WEEE directive 2002/96/EG and the respective national laws. Pass the instrument directly on to a specialised recycling company and do not use the municipal collecting points. These may be used only for privately used products according to the WEEE directive.

10 Supplement

10.1 Technical data

General data	
316L corresponds to 1.4404 or 1.4435	
Materials, wetted parts	
– Process fitting	316L, Hastelloy C22
– Process seal	On site (instruments with thread: Klingersil C-4400 is attached)
– Antenna impedance cone	PTFE, PP, PEEK, ceramic (99.7 % Al_2O_3)
– seal, antenna system	FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT), FFKM (Kalrez 6375), FFKM (Kalrez 2035), FFKM (Kalrez 6230 - FDA)
– Standpipe	316L, Hastelloy C22
Materials, non-wetted parts	
– Plastic housing	plastic PBT (Polyester)
– Aluminium die-casting housing	Aluminium die-casting AlSi10Mg, powder-coated - basis: Polyester
– Stainless steel housing	316L
– Seal between housing and housing cover	NBR (stainless steel housing, precision casting), silicone (aluminium/plastic housing; stainless steel housing, electropolished)
– Inspection window in housing cover (optional)	Polycarbonate
– Ground terminal	316L
Ohmic contact	Between ground terminal, process fitting and standpipe
Process fittings	
– Pipe thread, cylindrical (ISO 228 T1)	G¾ A
– American pipe thread, tapered	¾ NPT, 1½ NPT
– Flanges	DIN from DN 25, ANSI from 1"
Weights	
– Instrument (depending on housing, process fitting and antenna)	approx. 2 … 15.4 kg (4.409 … 33.95 lbs)
– Antenna extension	1.6 kg/m (1.157 lbs/ft)
Length antenna extension max.	5.85 m (19.19 ft)
Torque for NPT cable glands and Conduit tubes	
– Plastic housing	max. 10 Nm (7.376 lbf ft)
– Aluminium/Stainless steel housing	max. 50 Nm (36.88 lbf ft)

Input variable	
Measured variable	The measured quantity is the distance between process fitting of the sensor and product surface. The reference plane is the seal surface on the hexagon or the lower side of the flange.

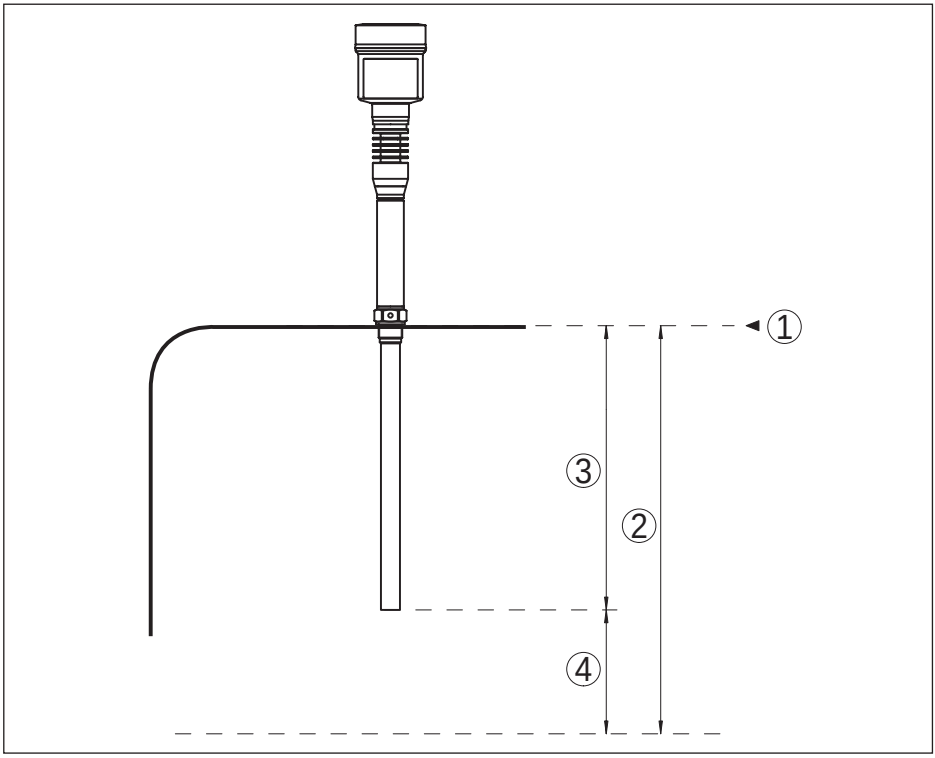


Fig. 25: Data of the input variable

1 Reference plane
2 Measured variable, max. measuring range
3 Antenna length
4 Useful measuring range

Max. measuring range	35 m (114.83 ft)
Useful measuring range	According to the respective standpipe length.[1)]

Output variable

Output	
– Physical layer	Digital output signal according to standard EIA-485
– Bus specifications	Modbus Application Protocol V1.1b, Modbus over serial line V1.02
– Data protocols	Modbus RTU, Modbus ASCII, Levelmaster
Max. transmission rate	19.2 Kbit/s

Accuracy (according to DIN EN 60770-1)

Process reference conditions according to DIN EN 61298-1	
– Temperature	+18 … +30 °C (+64 … +86 °F)

1) Standpipe supply Ex factory up to 5.85 m (19.19 ft)

– Relative humidity	45 … 75 %
– Air pressure	860 … 1060 mbar/86 … 106 kPa (12.5 … 15.4 psig)
Deviation with liquids	See following diagrams

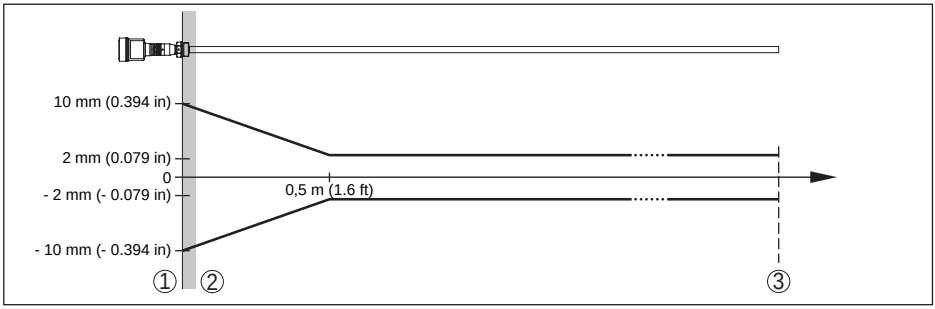


Fig. 26: Deviation under reference conditions

1 Reference plane
2 Distance vent hole from reference plane 33 mm (1.30 in)
3 Standpipe end

Repeatability	≤ ±1 mm

Variables influencing measurement accuracy

Temperature drift - Digital output	±3 mm/10 K relating to the max. measuring range or max. 10 mm
Additional deviation through electromagnetic interference acc. to EN 61326	< ±50 mm

Influence of the superimposed gas and pressure to the accuracy

The propagation speed of the radar impulses in gas or vapour above the medium is reduced by high pressure. This effect depends on the superimposed gas or vapour and is especially large at low temperatures.

The following table shows the resulting deviation for some typical gases and vapours. The specified values refer to the distance. Positive values mean that the measured distance is too large, negative values that the measured distance is too small.

Gas phase	Temperature	Pressure				
		1 bar (14.5 psig)	10 bar (145 psig)	50 bar (725 psig)	100 bar (1450 psig)	200 bar (2900 psig)
Air	20 °C/68 °F	0.00 %	0.22 %	1.2 %	2.4 %	4.9 %
	200 °C/392 °F	-0.01 %	0.13 %	0.74 %	1.5 %	3.0 %
	400 °C/752 °F	-0.02 %	0.08 %	0.52 %	1.1 %	2.1 %
Hydrogen	20 °C/68 °F	-0.01 %	0.10 %	0.61 %	1.2 %	2.5 %
	200 °C/392 °F	-0.02 %	0.05 %	0.37 %	0.76 %	1.6 %
	400 °C/752 °F	-0.02 %	0.03 %	0.25 %	0.53 %	1.1 %

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Gas phase	Temperature	Pressure				
		1 bar (14.5 psig)	10 bar (145 psig)	50 bar (725 psig)	100 bar (1450 psig)	200 bar (2900 psig)
Steam (saturated steam)	100 °C/212 °F	0.26 %	-	-	-	-
	180 °C/356 °F	0.17 %	2.1 %	-	-	-
	264 °C/507 °F	0.12 %	1.44 %	9.2 %	-	-
	366 °C/691 °F	0.07 %	1.01 %	5.7 %	13.2 %	76 %

Characteristics and performance data

Measuring frequency: K-band (26 GHz technology)

Measuring cycle time

- Standard electronics approx.: 450 ms
- Electronics with increased sensitivity approx.: 700 ms

Step response time[2]: ≤ 3 s

Emitted HF power (depending on the parameter adjustment)[3]

- Average spectral transmission power density: -14 dBm/MHz EIRP
- Max. spectral transmission power density: +43 dBm/50 MHz EIRP
- Max. power density in a distance of 1 m: < 1 µW/cm²

Ambient conditions

Ambient, storage and transport temperature: -40 … +80 °C (-40 … +176 °F)

Process conditions

For the process conditions, please also note the specifications on the type label. The lower value always applies.

Seal	Antenna impedance cone	Process temperature (measured on the process fitting)
FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT)	PFFE	-40 … +200 °C (-40 … +392 °F)
FFKM (Kalrez 6375)	PFFE	-20 … +200 °C (-4 … +392 °F)
FFKM (Kalrez 2035)	PFFE	-15 … +200 °C (5 … +392 °F)
FFKM (Kalrez 6230)	PFFE	-15 … +200 °C (5 … +392 °F)

Vessel pressure relating to the antenna system: -1 … 40 bar/-100 … 4000 kPa (-14.5 … 580 psi)

[2] Time span after a sudden measuring distance change by max. 0.5 m in liquid applications until the output signal has taken for the first time 90 % of the final value (IEC 61298-2).

[3] EIRP: Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power

Vessel pressure relating to the flange nominal stage	see supplementary instructions manual "*Flanges according to DIN-EN-ASME-JIS*"
Vibration resistance	1 g at 5 … 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance)
Shock resistance	100 g, 6 ms according to EN 60068-2-27 (mechanical shock)

Electromechanical data - version IP 66/IP 67

Options of the cable entry	
– Cable gland	M20 x 1.5 (cable: ø 5 … 9 mm)
– Cable entry	½ NPT
– Blind plug	M20 x 1.5; ½ NPT
– Closing cap	M20 x 1.5; ½ NPT
Plug options	
– Supply and signal circuit (only with low voltage)	M12 x 1 plug
– Indication circuit	M12 x 1 plug
Wire cross-section (spring-loaded terminals)	
– Massive wire, cord	0.2 … 2.5 mm² (AWG 24 … 14)
– Stranded wire with end sleeve	0.2 … 1.5 mm² (AWG 24 … 16)

Display and adjustment module

Display element	Display with backlight
Measured value indication	
– Number of digits	5
– Size of digits	W x H = 7 x 13 mm
Adjustment elements	4 keys
Protection rating	
– unassembled	IP 20
– mounted into the housing without cover	IP 40
Materials	
– Housing	ABS
– Inspection window	Polyester foil

Integrated clock

Date format	Day.Month.Year
Time format	12 h/24 h
Time zone Ex factory	CET
Rate deviation max.	10.5 min/year

Measurement electronics temerature

Resolution	1 °C (1.8 °F)

Accuracy	±1 °C (1.8 °F)

Voltage supply

Operating voltage

– Non-Ex instrument	9 … 32 V DC
– Non-Ex instrument	9 … 32 V DC
– Ex-ia instrument - Power supply FISCO model	9 … 17.5 V DC
– Ex-ia instrument - Power supply ENTITY model	9 … 24 V DC
– Ex-d instrument	14 … 32 V DC

Power supply by/max. number of sensors

– Fieldbus	max. 32 (max. 10 with Ex)

Electrical protective measures

Protection rating

Housing material	Version	IP-protection class	NEMA protection
Plastic	Single chamber	IP 66/IP 67	NEMA 4X
	Double chamber	IP 66/IP 67	NEMA 4X
Aluminium	Single chamber	IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) IP 68 (1 bar)	NEMA 6P NEMA 6P
	Double chamber	IP 66/IP 67 IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) IP 68 (1 bar)	NEMA 4X NEMA 6P NEMA 6P
Stainless steel, electro-polished	Single chamber	IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar)	NEMA 6P
Stainless steel, investment casting	Single chamber	IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) IP 68 (1 bar)	NEMA 6P NEMA 6P
	Double chamber	IP 66/IP 67 IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) IP 68 (1 bar)	NEMA 4X NEMA 6P NEMA 6P

Overvoltage category	III
Protection class	III

Approvals

Instruments with approvals can have different technical data depending on the version.

For that reason the associated approval documents of these instruments have to be carefully noted. They are part of the delivery or can be downloaded under www.vega.com, "*VEGA Tools*" and "*Instrument search*" as well as under www.vega.com/downloads and "*Approvals*".

10.2 Basics Modbus

Bus description

The Modbus protocol is a communication protocol for the communication between instruments. It is based on a Master/Slave or Client/Server architecture. By means of Modbus, a Master and several Slaves can be connected. Each bus participant has an unambiguous address and can send messages to the bus. This is initiated by the Master, the addessed Slave answers. For data transfer, the versions serial (EIA-485) as well as the mode RTU are available. In the RTU and ASCII mode interesting here, data will be transmitted in binary form. The telegram consists generally of the address, the function, the data as well as the transmission check.

Bus architecture

In the version Modbus RTU, up to 32 participants can be connected to the bus. The length of the twisted two-wire cable can be up to 1200 m. The bus must be terminated on both sides at the last bus participant with a terminating resistor of 120 Ohm. The resistor is already integrated in the VEGAPULS 62 and is activated/deactivated via a slide switch.

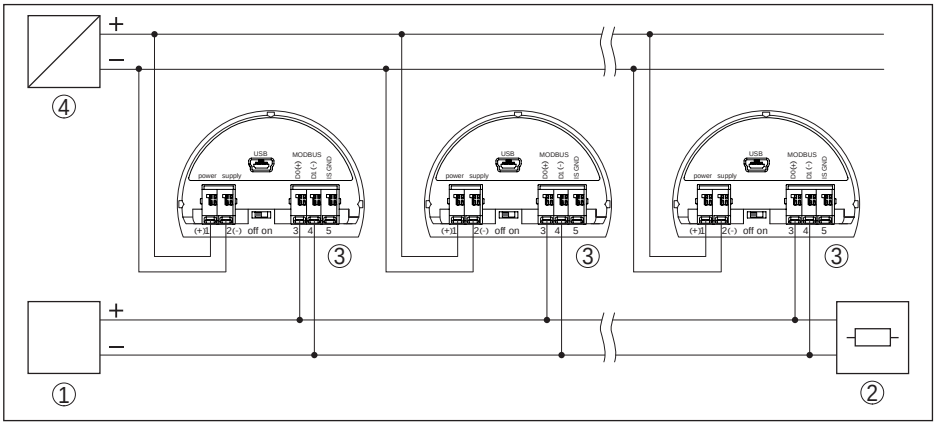

Fig. 27: Bus architecture Modbus

1 *RTU*
2 *Connection resistor*
3 *Bus participant*
4 *Voltage supply*

Protocol description

The VEGAPULS 62 is suitable for connection to the following RTUs with Modbus RTU or ASCII protocol.

RTU	Protocol
ABB Totalflow	Modbus RTU, ASCII
Bristol ControlWaveMicro	Modbus RTU, ASCII
Fisher ROC	Modbus RTU, ASCII
ScadaPack	Modbus RTU, ASCII
Thermo Electron Autopilot	Modbus RTU, ASCII

Parameters for the bus communication

The VEGAPULS 62 is preset with the default values:

Parameter	Configurable Values	Default Value
Baud Rate	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200	9600
Start Bits	1	1
Data Bits	7, 8	8
Parity	None, Odd, Even	None
Stop Bits	1, 2	1
Address range Modbus	1 … 255	246

Start bits and data bits cannot be modified.

General configuration of the host

The data exchange with status and variables between field device and host is carried out via register. For this, a configuration in the host is required. Floating point numbers with short prevision (4 bytes) according to IEEE 754 are transmitted with individually selectable order of the data bytes (byte transmission order). This "*Byte transmission order*" is determined in the parameter "*Format Code*". Hence the RTU knows the registers of the VEGAPULS 62 which must be contacted for the variables and status information.

Format Code	Byte transmission order
0	ABCD
1	CDAB
2	DCBA
3	BADC

10.3 Modbus register

Holding Register

The Holding registers consist of 16 bit. They can be read and written. Before each command, the address (1 byte), after each command, a CRC (2 byte) is sent.

Register Name	Register Number	Type	Configurable Values	Default Value	Unit
Address	200	Word	1 … 255	246	-
Baud Rate	201	Word	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200	9600	-
Parity	202	Word	0 = None, 1 = Odd, 2 = Even	0	-
Stopbits	203	Word	1 = None, 2 = Two	1	-
Delay Time	206	Word	10 … 250	50	ms
Byte Oder (Floating point format)	3000	Word	0, 1, 2, 3	0	-

Input register

The input registers consist of 16 bits. They can only be read out. Before each command, the address (1 byte) is sent, after each command a CRC (2 bytes) is sent.

PV, SV, TV and QV can be adjusted via the sensor DTM.

Register Name	Register Number	Type	Note
Status	100	DWord	Bit 0: Invalid Measurement Value PV Bit 1: Invalid Measurement Value SV Bit 2: Invalid Measurement Value TV Bit 3: Invalid Measurement Value QV
PV Unit	104	DWord	Unit Code
PV	106		Primary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
SV Unit	108	DWord	Unit Code
SV	110		Secondary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
TV Unit	112	DWord	Unit Code
TV	114		Third Variable in Byte Order CDAB
QV Unit	116	DWord	Unit Code
QV	118		Quarternary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
Status	1300	DWord	See Register 100
PV	1302		Primary Variable in Byte Order of Register 3000
SV	1304		Secondary Variable in Byte Order of Register 3000
TV	1306		Third Variable in Byte Order of Register 3000
QV	1308		Quarternary Variable in Byte Order of Register 3000
Status	1400	DWord	See Register 100
PV	1402		Primary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
Status	1412	DWord	See Register 100
SV	1414		Secondary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
Status	1424	DWord	See Register 100
TV	1426		Third Variable in Byte Order CDAB
Status	1436	DWord	See Register 100
QV	1438		Quarternary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
Status	2000	DWord	See Register 100
PV	2002	DWord	Primary Variable in Byte Order ABCD (Big Endian)
SV	2004	DWord	Secondary Variable in Byte Order ABCD (Big Endian)
TV	2006	DWord	Third Variable in Byte Order ABCD (Big Endian)
QV	2008	DWord	Quarternary Variable in Byte Order ABCD (Big Endian)

Register Name	Register Number	Type	Note
Status	2100	DWord	See Register 100
PV	2102	DWord	Primary Variable in Byte Order DCBA (Little Endian)
SV	2104	DWord	Secondary Variable in Byte Order DCBA (Little Endian)
TV	2106	DWord	Third Variable in Byte Order ABCD DCBA (Little Endian)
QV	2108	DWord	Quarternary Variable in Byte Order DCBA (Little Endian)
Status	2200	DWord	See Register 100
PV	2202	DWord	Primary Variable in Byte Order BACD (Middle Endian)
SV	2204	DWord	Secondary Variable in Byte Order BACD (Middle Endian)
TV	2206	DWord	Third Variable in Byte Order BACD (Middle Endian)
QV	2208	DWord	Quarternary Variable in Byte Order BACD (Middle Endian)

Unit Codes for Register 104, 108, 112, 116

Unit Code	Measurement Unit
32	Degree Celsius
33	Degree Fahrenheit
40	US Gallon
41	Liters
42	Imperial Gallons
43	Cubic Meters
44	Feet
45	Meters
46	Barrels
47	Inches
48	Centimeters
49	Millimeters
111	Cubic Yards
112	Cubic Feet
113	Cubic Inches

10.4 Modbus RTU commands

FC3 Read Holding Register

With this command, any number (1-127) of holding registers can be read out. The start register, from which the readout should start, and the number of registers are transmitted.

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x03
Start Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xFFFF
Number of Registers	2 Bytes	1 to 127 (0x7D)

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x03
Start Address	2 Bytes	2*N
Register Value	N*2 Bytes	Data

FC4 Read Input Register

With this command, any number (1-127) of input registers can be read out. The start register, from which the readout should start, and the number of registers are transmitted.

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x04
Start Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xFFFF
Number of Registers	N*2 Bytes	1 to 127 (0x7D)

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x04
Start Address	2 Bytes	2*N
Register Value	N*2 Bytes	Data

FC6 Write Single Register

With this function code an individual holding register can be written.

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x06
Start Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xFFFF
Number of Registers	2 Bytes	Data

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x04
Start Address	2 Bytes	2*N

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Register Value	2 Bytes	Data

FC8 Diagnostics

With this function code different diagnostic functions can be triggered or diagnostic values read out.

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x08
Sub Function Code	2 Bytes	
Data	N*2 Bytes	Data

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x08
Sub Function Code	2 Bytes	
Data	N*2 Bytes	Data

Implemented function codes:

Sub Function Code	Name
0x00	Return Data Request
0x0B	Return Message Counter

With sub function codes 0x00 only one 16 bit value can be written.

FC16 Write Multiple Register

With this function code, several holding registers can be writen. Only registers can be written in an enquiry which are immediately consecutive. If there are gaps (registers do not exist) between the registers, then they cannot be written in a telegram.

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x10
Start Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xFFFF
Register Value	2 Bytes	0x0001 to 0x007B
Byte Number	1 Byte	2*N
Register Value	N*2 Bytes	Data

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x10
Sub Function Code	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xFFFF

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Data	2 Bytes	0x01 to 0x7B

FC17 Report Slave ID

With this function code, the Slave ID can be queried.

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x11

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x11
Byte Number	1 Byte	
Slave ID	1 Byte	
Run Indicator Status	1 Byte	

FC43 Sub 14, Read Device Identification

With this function code, the Device Identification can be queried.

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x2B
MEI Type	1 Byte	0x0E
Read Device ID Code	1 Byte	0x01 to 0x04
Object ID	1 Byte	0x00 to 0xFF

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Function Code	1 Byte	0x2B
MEI Type	1 Byte	0x0E
Read Device ID Code	1 Byte	0x01 to 0x04
Confirmity Level	1 Byte	0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x81, 0x82, 0x83
More follows	1 Byte	00/FF
Next Object ID	1 Byte	Object ID number
Number of Objects	1 Byte	
List of Object ID	1 Byte	
List of Object length	1 Byte	
List of Object value	1 Byte	Depending on the Object ID

10.5 Levelmaster commands

The VEGAPULS 62 is also suitable for connection to the following RTUs with Levelmaster protocol. The Levelmaster protocol is often called "*Siemens*" "*Tank protocol*".

RTU	Protocol
ABB Totalflow	Levelmaster
Kimray DACC 2000/3000	Levelmaster
Thermo Electron Autopilot	Levelmaster

Parameters for the bus communication

The VEGAPULS 62 is preset with the default values:

Parameter	Configurable Values	Default Value
Baud Rate	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200	9600
Start Bits	1	1
Data Bits	7, 8	8
Parity	None, Odd, Even	None
Stop Bits	1, 2	1
Address range Levelmaster	32	32

The Levelmaster commands are based on the following syntax:

- Capital letters are at the beginning of certain data fields
- Small letters stand for data fields
- All commands are terminated with "*<cr>*" (carriage return)
- All commands start with "*Uuu*", whereby "*uu*" stands for the address (00-31)
- "*" can be used as a joker for any position in the address. The sensor always converts this in its address. In case of more than one sensor, the joker must not be used, because otherwise several slaves will answer
- Commands that modify the instrument return the command with "*OK*". "*EE-ERROR*" replaces "*OK*" if there was a problem changing the configuration

Report Level (and Temperature)

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Report Level (and Temperature)	4 characters ASCII	Uuu?

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Report Level (and Temperature)	24 characters ASCII	UuuDlll.llFtttEeeeeWwwww uu = Address lll.ll = PV in inches ttt = Temperature in Fahrenheit eeee = Error number (0 no error, 1 level data not readable) wwww = Warning number (0 no warning)

Level in inches is repeated for sensors with 2 levels. PV value is transmitted as first measured value, SV as second measured value.

PV, SV, TV and QV can be adjusted via the sensor DTM.

Report Unit Number

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Report Unit Number	5 characters ASCII	U**N?

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Report Level (and Temperature)	6 characters ASCII	UuuNnn

Assign Unit Number

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Assign Unit Number	6 characters ASCII	UuuNnn

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Assign Unit Number	6 characters ASCII	UuuNOK uu = new Address

Set number of Floats

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Set number of Floats	5 characters ASCII	UuuFn

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Set number of Floats	6 characters ASCII	UuuFOK

If the number is set to 0, no level is returned

Set Baud Rate

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Set Baud Rate	8 (12) characters ASCII	UuuBbbbb[b][pds] Bbbbb[b] = 1200, 9600 (default) pds = parity, data length, stop bit (optional) parity: none = 81, even = 71 (default), odd = 71

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Set Baud Rate	11 characters ASCII	

Example: U01B9600E71

Change instrument on address 1 to baudrate 9600, parity even, 7 data bits, 1 stop bit

Set Receive to Transmit Delay

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Set Receive to Transmit Delay	7 characters ASCII	UuuRmmm mmm = milliseconds (50 up to 250), default = 127 ms

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Set Receive to Transmit Delay	6 characters ASCII	UuuROK

Report Number of Floats

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Set Receive to Transmit Delay	4 characters ASCII	UuuF

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Set Receive to Transmit Delay	5 characters ASCII	UuuFn n = number of measurement values (0, 1 or 2)

Report Receive to Transmit Delay

Request:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Report Receive to Transmit Delay	4 characters ASCII	UuuR

Response:

Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Report Receive to Transmit Delay	7 characters ASCII	UuuRmmm mmm = milliseconds (50 up to 250), default = 127 ms

Error codes

Error Code	Name
EE-Error	Error While Storing Data in EEPROM
FR-Error	Erorr in Frame (too short, too long, wrong data)
LV-Error	Value out of limits

10.6 Configuration of typical Modbus hosts

Fisher ROC 809

Wiring plan

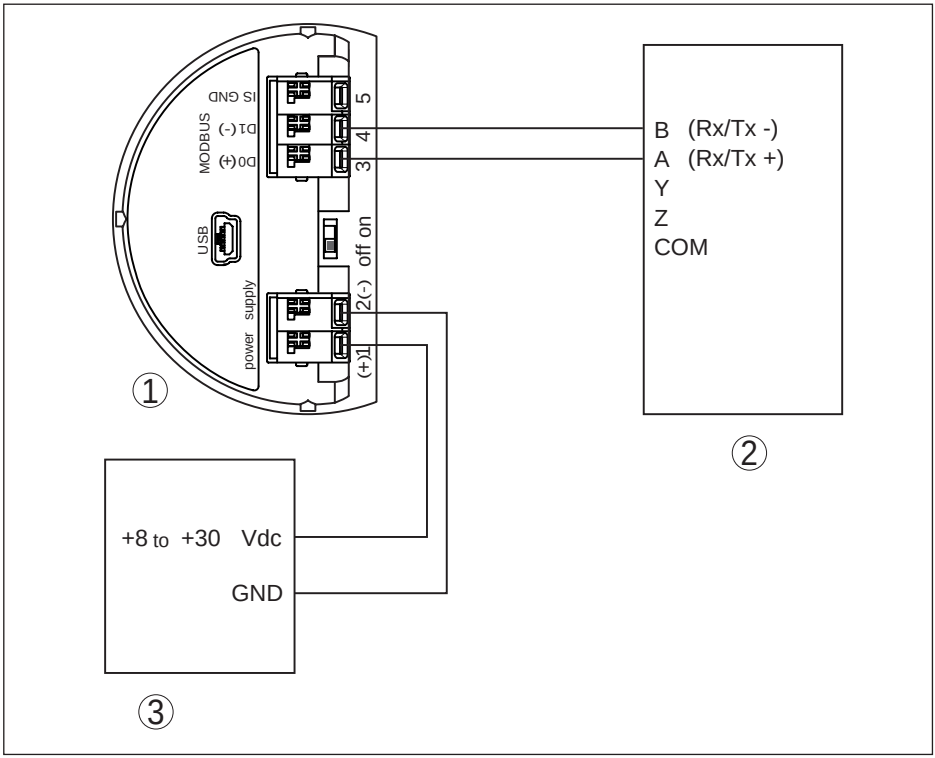

Fig. 28: Connection of VEGAPULS 62 to RTU Fisher ROC 809

1 VEGAPULS 62
2 RTU Fisher ROC 809
3 Voltage supply

Parameter

Parameter	Value
Baud Rate	9600
Floating Point Format Code	0
RTU Data Type	Conversion Code 66
Input Register Base Number	0

The basic number of the input registers is always added to the input register address of VEGAPULS 62.

Address 1300 must hence be entered as register address for RTU Fisher ROC 809.

ABB Total Flow

Wiring plan

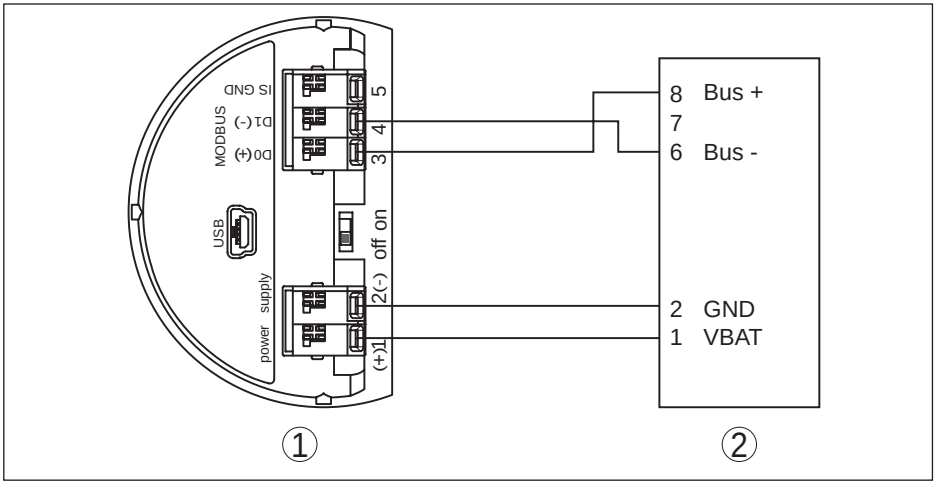

Fig. 29: Connection of VEGAPULS 62 to RTU ABB Total Flow

1 VEGAPULS 62
2 RTU ABB Total Flow

Parameter

Parameter	Value
Baud Rate	9600
Floating Point Format Code	0
RTU Data Type	16 Bit Modicon
Input Register Base Number	1

The basic number of the input registers is always added to the input register address of VEGAPULS 62.

Address 1303 must hence be entered as register address for 1302 for RTU ABB Total Flow.

Thermo Electron Autopilot

Wiring plan

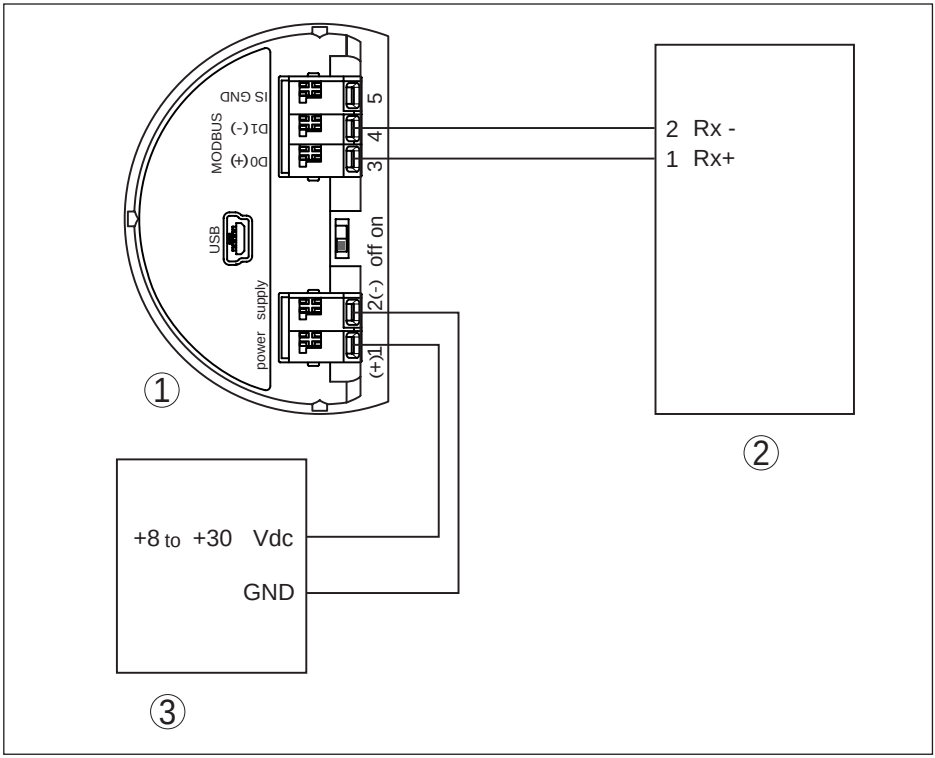

Fig. 30: Connection of VEGAPULS 62 to RTU Thermo Electron Autopilot

1 VEGAPULS 62
2 RTU Thermo Electron Autopilot
3 Voltage supply

Parameter

Parameter	Value
Baud Rate	9600
Floating Point Format Code	0
RTU Data Type	IEE Fit 2R
Input Register Base Number	0

The basic number of the input registers is always added to the input register address of VEGAPULS 62.

Address 1300 must hence be entered as register address for 1300 for RTU Thermo Electron Autopilot.

Bristol ControlWave Micro

Wiring plan

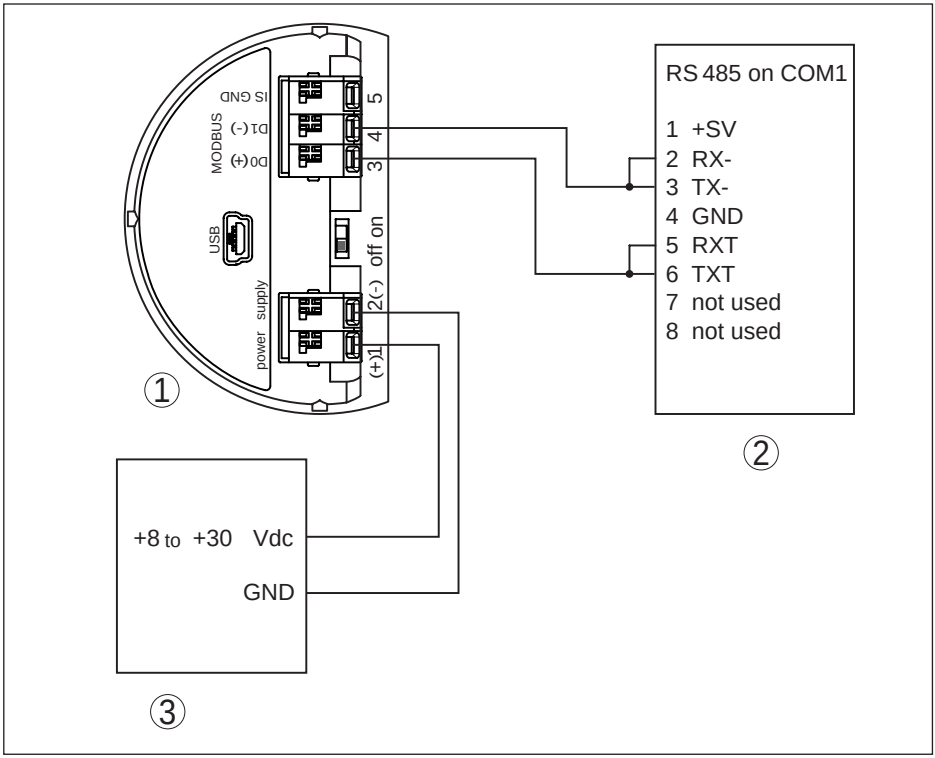

Fig. 31: Connection of VEGAPULS 62 to RTU Bristol ControlWave Micro

1 VEGAPULS 62
2 RTU Bristol ControlWave Micro
3 Voltage supply

Parameter

Parameter	Value
Baud Rate	9600
Floating Point Format Code	2 (FC4)
RTU Data Type	32-bit registers as 2 16-bit registers
Input Register Base Number	1

The basic number of the input registers is always added to the input register address of VEGAPULS 62.

Address 1303 must hence be entered as register address for 1302 for RTU Bristol ControlWave Micro.

ScadaPack

Wiring plan

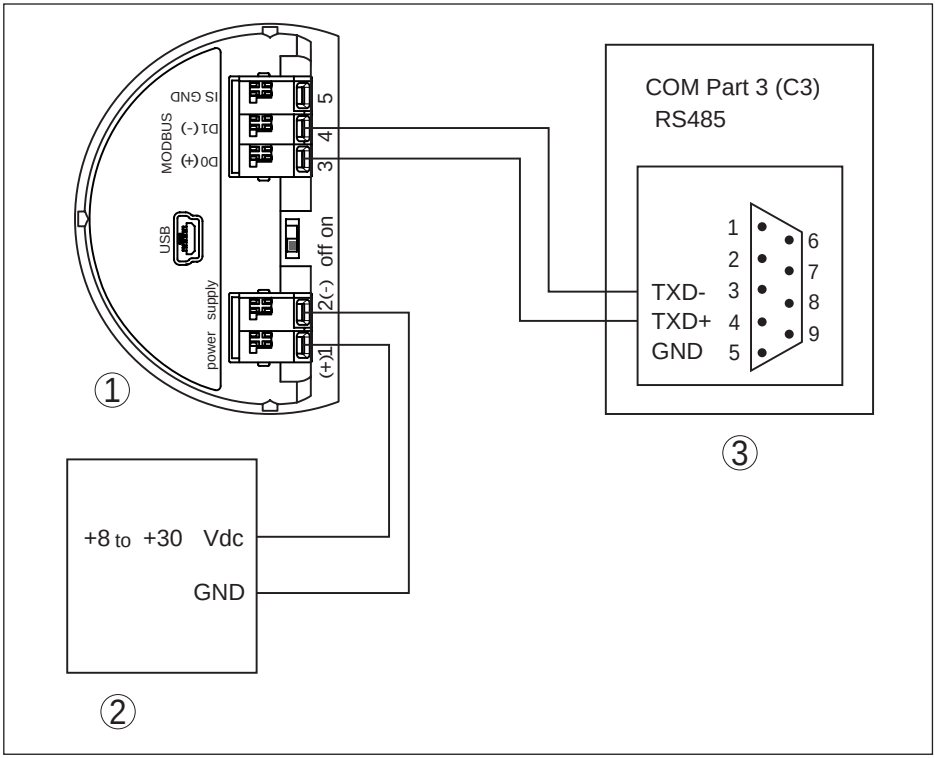

Fig. 32: Connection of VEGAPULS 62 to RTU ScadaPack

1 VEGAPULS 62
2 RTU ScadaPack
3 Voltage supply

Parameter

Parameter	Value
Baud Rate	9600
Floating Point Format Code	0
RTU Data Type	Floating Point
Input Register Base Number	30001

The basic number of the input registers is always added to the input register address of VEGAPULS 62.

Address 31303 must hence be entered as register address for 1302 for RTU ScadaPack.

10.7 Dimensions

The following dimensional drawings represent only an extract of all possible versions. Detailed

dimensional drawings can be downloaded at www.vega.com/downloads under "*Drawings*".

Housing

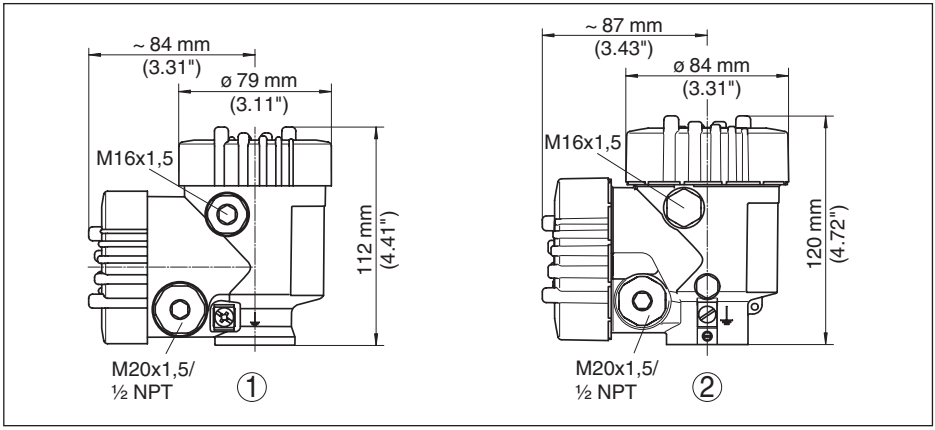

Fig. 33: Dimensions housing - with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher

1 Plastic housing
2 Aluminium/Stainless steel housing

VEGAPULS 62, standpipe version with thread

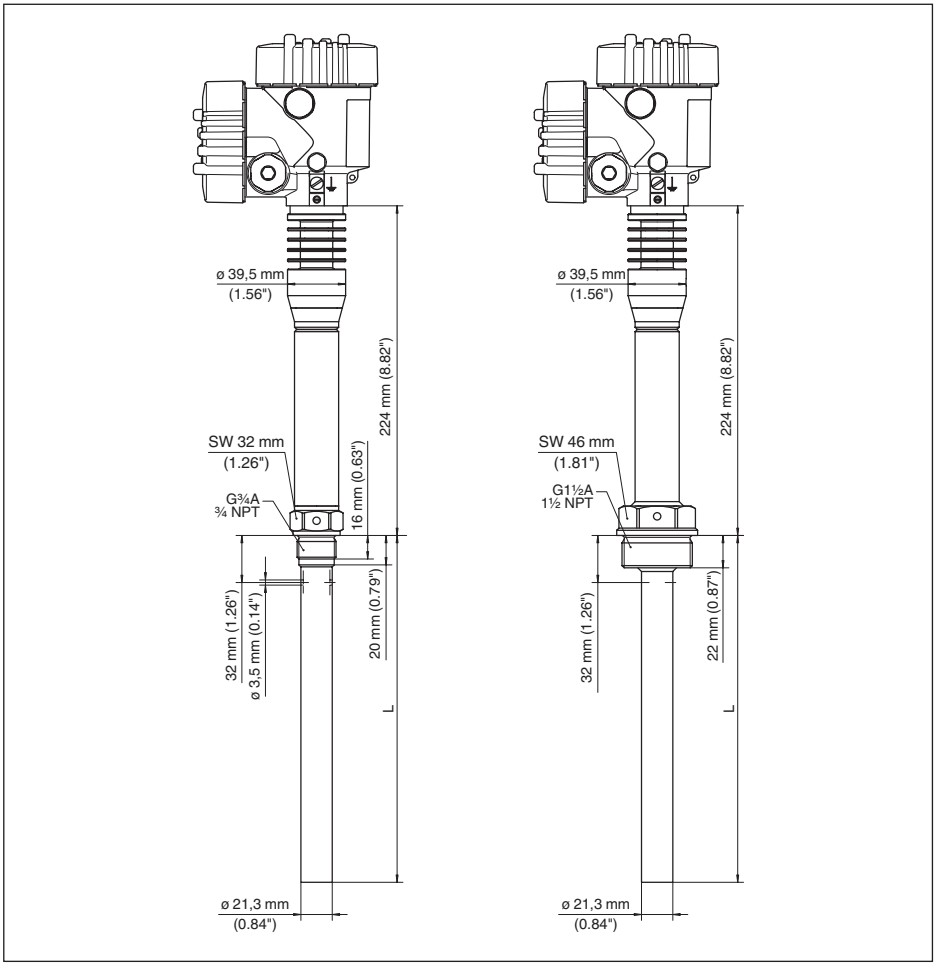

Fig. 34: VEGAPULS 62, standpipe version with thread[4)]

[4)] The plant operator must provide a suitable support for the standpipe depending on the length and the process conditions.

VEGAPULS 62, standpipe version with flange

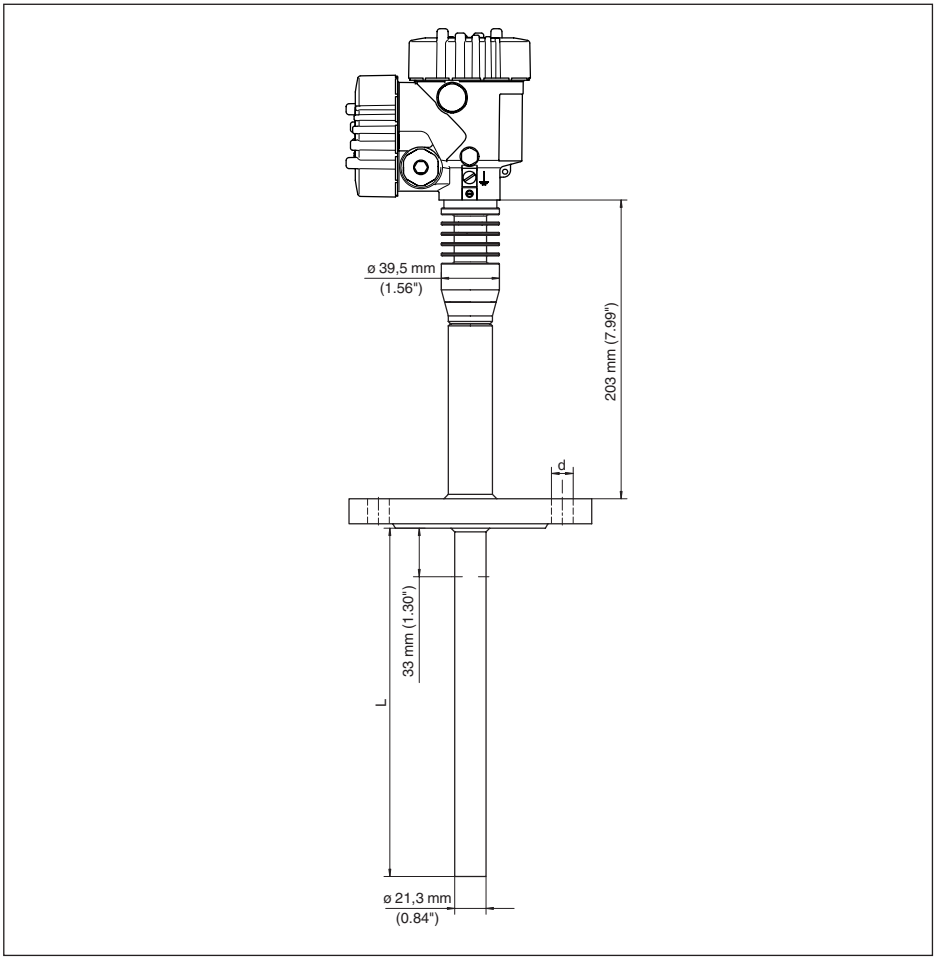

Fig. 35: VEGAPULS 62, standpipe version with flange[5)]

[5)] The plant operator must provide a suitable support for the standpipe depending on the length and the process conditions.

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